The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7269. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR SWORN

GOV. DIX SURRENDERS THE EXECUTIVE POWER TO MR. TILDEN.

CEREMONIES OF THE INAUGURATION AT THE STATE CAPITOL—ADDRESSES OF THE GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR ELECT—FAREWELL OF EX-GOV. DIX TO THE CITIZENS OF ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875.

At 12:05 o'clock to-day the transfer of the executive power of the State from Republican to Democratic hands was completed, when Gov. Samuel J. Tilden took the oath of office. This has been a gala day in Albany, for, in addition to the celebration in the conventional manner of the advent of the New Year, her citizens generally have enjoyed a very respectable street pageant of a military character, and about five hundred privileged individuals, official and unofficial, were witnesses of the ceremonial of inauguration, at the Capitol. The morning was extremely bright and fair, but with the thermometer several degrees below zero it may well be imagined that while the crowds were large there was not the general turn out of citizens, especially of the ladies, that would have been sure to accompany milder weather. From an early hour the military were flitting about the city and assembling at their various head-quarters. as it was understood that the staff of the Governor elect was directed to meet him at his residence at 9:30 A. M., and that the induction to office was to take place at 11:30 o'clock. At about 10 o'clock the troops formed in line at Governor Tilden's residence, and half an hour later the procession, which was to accompany him to the Capitol, formed and took up the line of march in the following order:

Platoon of Police, under command of Sergt. Ryan.
Brig. Gen. D. M. Woodhall, commanding Ninth Brigade, and staff.
Klein's Band.
Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Fred. Andes, commanding.
Battery A, Capt. John Pochin commanding.
Gilmore's Band.
Jackson Corps, Major James Macfarlane commanding.
Governor and Staff in carriages.
Battery B, Tenth Brigade, Capt. Green commanding.
Sullivan's Band.
Tenth Regiment, Col. Robert S. Oliver, commanding.
Cavalry, Ninth Brigade, Brevet Major George Schwartzman commanding.

No political significance is to be attached to the composition of the military escort, beyond the fact that the Jackson Corps, an organization similar to the Old Guard, of New-York, is exclusively a Democratic body, and they formed the guard of honor. The other regiments and companies paraded out of respect to the office of the Governor as Commander in Chief. Among the visiting companies were Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, from New-York City; Battery B, of the Tenth Brigade, National Guard; and the field, staff, and line officers of the Second Battalion, from Troy. The procession of course attracted a considerable body of sight-seers along the streets, and reached the capitol at 11:40 o'clock. The Governor elect and Lieutenant Governor elect Dorsheimer rode together in an open carriage.

THE INDUCTION TO OFFICE.

Within the Assembly Chamber there was a small but select assemblage of people, all of whom were admitted by ticket. The gallery, which, by the way, is rather small, was reserved for ladies and the gentlemen accompanying them, and was filled to discomfort, of course. All the members' desks and seats had been removed from the floor of the house, and to the right and left of the Speaker's desk a number of chairs were ranged for the accommodation of officers of the State Government and their friends. The officers of the second battalion formed in line on the left facing the desk, and the rear space behind the railing was filled by a group of staff and line officers in glittering gold and blue uniform, and some citizens. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Senator Banks, Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Moses Y. and H. J. Tilden, brothers of the Governor elect, Controller Hopkins, Thomas G. Alvord, Superintendent Gilmore, of the Department of Instruction; Superintendent Ellis, of the Banking Department; Superintendent Chapman, of the Department of Insurance; Col. Wagstaff, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Senators King, Bradley, and Lord. Of the family of Gov. Dix there were present his son, Col. John W. Dix; his daughter, Mrs. Walsh and his grandchildren, the junior Misses Blake. On the arrival of the procession at the Capitol, the Governor elect, with his staff, alighted and proceeded to the Executive Chamber, where Gov. Dix and staff were in waiting. On entering the Assembly Chamber, Gov. Dix took his position on the right and his successor on the left, their respective staffs, in cocked hats, gold lace, and superb uniforms, formed in files two deep behind them. In this order they entered the Assembly Chamber, a column two abreast, with the Governors leading. As they crossed the open area of the floor Gov. Dix motioned Mr. Tilden to the left, and the column opened its ranks as the Governors passed respectively to the right and left, ascended the dais of the Clerk's desk, and again confronted each other directly in front of the Speaker's seat. The staffs halted at the foot of the dais, and, facing inward, formed a V, with the apex of the formation at the door of the chamber, and its divergent points leading to the platform. Advancing to within hand-reach behind the desk the Governors halted and bowed, and Gov. Dix, in clear, unfaltering tones, began his address of welcome. He said:

MR. TILDEN: The people of the State have called you to preside over the Administration of their Government by a majority which manifests the highest confidence in your ability, integrity, and firmness. I need not say to you who have had so long and familiar acquaintance with public affairs, that in a State of such magnitude as ours, with interests so vast and diversified, there is a constant demand on the Chief Magistrate for the exercise of the essential attributes of statesmanship. It is gratifying to know that the amendments to the Constitution approved and ratified by the people at the late general election, by limiting the powers of the Legislature in regard to local and special laws, will in some degree lighten the burden of your arduous and responsible duties. While a material progress has been made during the last two years in the correction of abuses, much remains to be done, and the distinguished part you have borne in the work of municipal reform in the City of New-York, gives assurance that under your auspices the great interests of the State will be vigilantly guarded. I tender you my sincere wish that your labors in the cause of good government may be as successful here as they have been elsewhere, and that your Administration may redound to your own honor, and to the lasting prosperity of the people of the State.

At the close of Gov. Dix's welcome the Governor elect, in a rather husky voice, began his address in response, and for the first few sentences proceeded well, but shortly afterward betrayed embarrassment. In the portion alluding to the memory of Silas Wright as the friend of Gov. Dix and of Gov. Tilden's father, the Governor elect was completely overcome with emotion; his lips quivered, and his voice faltered so as to become inaudible. The address was as follows:

GOV. DIX: It is he who has completed a period of distinguished public service, and having gathered all its honors has nothing left to him but to lay down its burdens—it is he who is to be truly congratulated on this occasion. I cannot stand in this hall to assume the chief executive trust of the people of this State, now to be transferred by you, without my thoughts turning on him, (Silas Wright,) your friend and mine, and my father's, who held it in early manhood. I came here to sustain his Administration. In the interval how vast and diversified have the interests become which are under the guardianship of the State Administration. To build up this great Commonwealth in her polity and institutions, until they shall become a greater blessing to all the people within her jurisdiction, and an example worthy of imitation by other communities, is a work far surpassing any object of human ambition. I had hoped to pass the coming Winter in the cradle of ancient literature and arts. In the exchange, in which I undertake duties you have so honorably performed, I understand that you find an opportunity to visit a portion of our own country not inferior in natural advantages to the renowned climes of the Old World. I felicitate you on the pleasures to which you may look forward by reason of your fortunate transfer, and beg to assure you that you and your accomplished lady, and the other members of your family, will carry with you my warmest wishes for your happiness in those recreations, and in all your future.

On the conclusion of Gov. Tilden's reply Gov. Dix advanced toward him and shook hands with him, and exchanged a few words of formal greeting. The Secretary of State then advanced to the desk, and opening the oath-book, read to the Governor elect the usual oath of office, adjuring fealty to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of New-York, and the new "iron-clad" oath. as it is called, required to be taken in conformity with the new amendments to the State Constitution. This latter oath, as is generally known, requires the affiant to swear that in his candidature for the office to which he has been elected he has never, directly or indirectly, paid or caused to be paid any money as a bribe or reward for the purpose of influencing votes in his behalf or interest, nor in any way contributed or caused to be contributed toward such object. The Governor-elect responded with the affirmation and *jurat*, "So help me God," and kissed the book, the members of the staff uncovering, after which he affixed his signature to the instrument. Mr. Dorsheimer, the Lieutenant Governor elect, then advanced, and was similarly sworn and subscribed his signature, and the transfer of the executive power was completed. The Governors then left the platform and met in the centre of the floor of the Chamber, where they joined arms and retired, followed by their private Secretaries and their staffs. Gilmore's Band, which was stationed in the alcove leading to the cloak room, played "Hail Columbia," and a battery of artillery on the docks fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The Governors and their staffs repaired to the Executive Chamber, and the audience slowly dispersed into the "nipping and eager air" outside. For nearly an hour Gov. Tilden was engaged in receiving the congratulations of his friends, who thronged the chamber and the corridors, while Gov. Dix repaired to his residence to complete his arrangements for departure.

GOV. DIX'S FAREWELL.

At the residence of the Ex-Governor all was bustle and confusion. A large crowd of people assembled in the street, and the Tenth Regiment, National Guard, with a full band, who had volunteered to escort him to the depot, was drawn up in front of the house, with colors flying in the breeze. The members of the staff were also present. Shortly after the installation Gov. Tilden and staff called at Gov. Dix's residence to pay their respects and make the "New Year's call" conjointly, and a few minutes past 2 o'clock Gov. Dix, accompanied by his staff, descended the steps of his residence and entered open carriages which were in waiting to receive them. As the Governor appeared he was greeted with hearty clapping of hands and cheers by the assembled throng, which he acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing, only to receive a renewal of the gratulatory demonstration. Mrs. Dix and the members of her family left in closed carriages and were driven rapidly to the depot, while the procession, headed by the band, marched around Capitol Park and through State street and Broadway to the station. Here, also, a very large concourse of people had assembled, and the Governor was cheered as he alighted from his barouche and entered the depot. The band also passed through, and while the company was embarking on the train played "Auld Lang Syne." The drawing-room car Duchess had been placed at the exclusive disposal of the Governor's party, and a long line of friends and officials streamed into and out of the vehicle while waiting for the making up of the train, to pay their farewells to the Governor and Mrs. Dix, their accomplished daughter, Mrs. Walsh, and to Col. John W. Dix, their son, who has acted as his father's private secretary. Just before the train rolled away Gov. Dix appeared on the platform in response to calls by the people, and addressed them in the following words:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ALBANY: I thank you heartily for this generous leave-taking. I assure you I part with you with regret, but I feel that it is not for all time. I hope to meet you again, from time to time, and renew the pleasant relations which have always subsisted between us. And now, in bidding you adieu, I present you the compliments of the season, and assure you it will give me always great pleasure to hear of the continued prosperity of yourselves individually and of your city.

As the train passed out of the depot the crowd gave hearty "cheers for Gov. Dix."

RECEPTION AT THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE—MR. M'GUIRE ON THE SPEAKERSHIP AND THE TAMMANY CIRCULAR.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Before leaving the Capitol this afternoon, Gov. Dix and staff returned the compliment paid by Gov. Tilden and staff to Mrs. Dix, by making a brief visit to Mrs. Pelton, at Gov. Tilden's residence, and were courteously and hospitably entertained. During the afternoon and evening Mrs. Pelton, assisted by her son and Major Charles F. MacLean, had a general reception, and the callers, who were very numerous, included many distinguished persons. Among the ladies present were Misses Susan and "Rubie" Tilden and Mrs. Whittlesey, daughters of Henry A. Tilden, and Miss Adelaide Tilden, daughter of Moses Y. Tilden, all nieces of the Governor; also, Miss Laura Pelton, Miss Dickerson, and Mrs. Rainer. Owing to this reception being in progress, a dinner which Gov. Tilden intended to give his staff this evening was postponed, and instead thereof. the staff, with Gov. Tilden added to the party, dined at the residence of Adjt. Gen. Townsend.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Jeremiah McGuire, the leading candidate for the Speakership, arrived at the Delevan House to-day, and has been besieged by most of the members now in the city. In a conversation with your correspondent this evening regarding the action of the caucus held by the New-York delegation, he expressed the opinion that they had, in fact, done nothing more than other delegations throughout the State had done, but their mistake, if any, was in promulgating the result of their caucus as an original movement, when it was, in fact, only an indorsement of a movement which had already made great progress in most of the strong counties of the State. The view which the rural delegations took of the Tammany caucus, was that the broadcast announcement by telegraph of McGuire as its choice, was intended to create the impression that Tammany was the originator of his nomination, and that it would thus be entitled to a pledge from McGuire to consider its claims on certain important committees. This has led them to believe that Tammany was simply trying to overslaugh them.

TO-NIGHT'S CAUCUS.

In regard to the caucus to be held to-morrow night here, it is generally conceded to be a mistaken movement, and will not amount to much. The object, it is believed, is to obtain, if possible, some consideration when the committees are made up, but Mr. Maguire announces that he will strenuously reject every effort to obtain any such pledges, no matter from what quarter the effort may come and even though his refusal should result in his obtaining but a single vote. If he is to be Speaker of this House, he says that he means to be an untrammeled Speaker.

KING KALAKAUA.

HIS JOURNEY TO AND ARRIVAL AT BOSTON—ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS ALONG THE ROUTE—HIS RECEPTION BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—King Kalakaua and his party arrived at the depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, in this city, at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon. They were met by Hon. John T. Clark, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. E. O. Shepard, President of the Common Council, who extended to them the hospitalities of the city. The depot was thronged by an enthusiastic crowd, which cheered as the royal party entered the carriages provided for them, which were accompanied to the Revere House by a squad of mounted policemen. The party was received at the hotel by Mayor Cobb, Hon. Henry A. Pierce, United States Minister at Honolulu, Hon. Joseph Brewer, Hawaiian Consul at Boston, and Hon. Alphens Hardy. The reception was very cordial, but entirely informal, and without speech-making, Mayor Jewett and Alderman Walker, of Lowell, tendered his Majesty an invitation to the City of Spindles, which will probably be accepted. The King occupies the apartments at the Revere House which were occupied by Jenny Lind in 1850, Christine Nilsson in 1865, and the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871, and are fitted up with great elegance. The journey from New-Bedford to-day was quite an ovation. Before leaving that city the party visited the Potomsha Mills, where the King expressed himself as highly pleased with his observation of the process of cotton manufacture. A reception at the residence of Mayor Richmond followed, and then a military procession was formed, which escorted the party to the City Hall, where a public reception took place. His Majesty was introduced to the assembled multitude by the Mayor. He merely bowed his acknowledgments in response to the Mayor's complimentary speech and the plaudits of the people, and Chief Justice Allen responded in a felicitous speech. After the reception the party was escorted back to their hotel, where they partook of a sumptuous banquet provided by the city. When this was over the party set out for the depot, their carriages being greeted on the way by enthusiastic shouts of the populace. The palace car which took the royal party from New-York was in waiting, and at 3:47 o'clock the train left for Boston. Stops were made at Myricks, Taunton, and Mansfield where curious crowds were waiting to catch a glimpse of the King. At Mansfield there was something of a demonstration, including a band of music, and his Majesty appeared on the platform of the car and bowed his acknowledgements to the crowd.

The King was given a grand reception at the house of Hon. Alpheus Hardy this evening by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It was a brilliant affair, and was attended by many prominent citizens. The King is very much wearied, and prays that he may not be given too much to do to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling in the Atlantic States and rising throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and extended, partly as snow and sleet, northward to the Middle States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. Partly cloudy weather, and occasionally light snow, have prevailed from Missouri to the upper lakes and the North-west. The Ohio River has continued rising at and below Cincinnati; the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi at and below Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, with slowly rising temperature, falling barometer, and winds mostly from north-west and south-east.

For the Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by winds gradually shifting to west and north, rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing weather.

For the North-west, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, high barometer, north-westerly winds, and partly cloudy and very cold weather.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, slight rise in temperature, and rain or snow, followed by winds shifting to west and north during the afternoon and night, with clearing and colder weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-west to north-east winds, increasing cloudiness, and snow or sleet.

The lower Ohio River and the Mississippi from Cairo down will continue to rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	31°	11°	3:30 P. M.	31°	22°
6 A. M.	32°	10°	6 P. M.	39°	22°
9 A. M.	36°	12°	9 P. M.	38°	22°
12 M.	40°	17°	12 P. M.	36°	..

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36⅝°

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—The rooms of the Athenæum Club were formally opened to-day. They are conveniently located on Beacon street, and elegantly furnished. This is the first and only club of newspaper men, artists, and literary men exclusively in the city.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DON ALFONSO ANNOUNCES HIMSELF A CONSTITUTIONALIST—HE ANTICIPATES NO PLEASURE IN BEING KING OF SPAIN AT PRESENT, BUT WILL DO HIS DUTY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—In his interview with the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* Don Alfonso said: "Liberal Constitutionalist as I am, I know well that it is not a matter of pleasure to be King of Spain at this moment, but I shall try to understand my duty and do it."

SERRANO OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE—THE EFFECT EXPECTED IN CUBA.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the London *Times* says Gen. Primo De Rivera some time since informed Marshal Serrano that he intended to have Alfonso proclaimed King, and persisted in this intention despite the offers of Serrano to him of the most elevated positions in his gift, including that of Captain General of Cuba. Marshal Serrano was unable to supersede Rivera, as he alone had the disposal of the military forces in Madrid.

The *Times* correspondent also says that the new Ministry have telegraphed the Captain General of Cuba, ordering him to announce the proclamation of King Alfonso to the army in Cuba, which the King trusts will more determinedly than ever defend the integrity of Spanish territory.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMIES IN CATALONIA AND SARAGOSSA ACCEPT THE KING—CUBAN POLICY.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The Republican armies in Catalonia and Saragossa have accepted Don Alfonso as King.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit and to pacify the Cubans by re-establishing, as far as possible, a cordial understanding between the Home and Provincial Governments and the Creoles.

COMMAND OF THE ARMIES TRANSFERRED BY SERRANO TO GEN. LASERNA.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The Spanish Army and Navy yesterday everywhere accepted Don Alfonso as King.

Marshal Serrano has quietly transferred the command of the armies to Gen. Laserna.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF PROMINENT CARLIST LEADERS—RESIGNATION OF THE AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Dispatches from Spain say that Gen. Dorregaray has laid down his arms, and that other prominent Carlist leaders are about to give in their adhesion to King Alfonso.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has resigned.

The Duke De Montpensier and the Orleans Princes have congratulated Don Alfonso upon his accession to the Spanish throne.

DISTURBANCES AT BARCELONA APPREHENDED—ESPARTERO NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Disturbances are apprehended at Barcelona.

A special dispatch to the *News* says the report published in a Carlist paper of the death of the Spanish statesman, Espartero, is without foundation.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACCESSION OF ALFONSO AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Captain General Concha has issued a proclamation announcing the accession of Prince Alfonso to the Spanish Crown.

The Captain General held an official reception at the palace this afternoon.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

ROUGH WEATHER—SERRANO'S MOVEMENTS—REPUBLICAN TREATMENT OF STRANGERS.

From our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1874.

The telegraph will doubtless have already given you some particulars of the storm which has been raging all over Europe for nearly a week, and the mail by which this letter reaches New-York will probably give full details. This being the case, I will say a few words only *en passant* about the rough weather we have experienced here, for if I were to write about it at any length, in addition to your other correspondents, there would be some chance of your readers suffering from the effects of a surfeit of storm news. The gale which has been blowing ever since the date of my last, and which is but slightly moderated at the time of writing, was little short of a hurricane on the 10th and 11th inst. Now, however, the wind is not quite so high, although it keeps up an incessant growling in the Pyrenees, as if it were sharing the fate of the wind which Æneas treated so unceremoniously in years gone by. Hendaye is in a very exposed situation, and has therefore suffered some damage. Several roofs of houses have been partially raised; chimneys have been blown down, and the clock in the old church tower came to grief yesterday, and fell bodily into the street.

Hendaye is at all times a difficult place in which to obtain reliable information respecting the movements which are taking place in the interior of Spain, and these difficulties are now increased. Traveling over the mountains is out of the question, and the steamers between St. Jean de Luz, St. Sebastian, and Santander have not been able to leave for a week. There was a rumor current here a few days since that Gen. Loma, who was wounded at the engagement at Astiguragua and Urnieta, as was also the Carlist Gen. Mogravejo, had died at St. Sebastian from the effects of his wound. If this really had been the case, it would have attached much more importance to the late Carlist victory, but there is now good reason for believing that it was only a rumor, as Gen. Loma's wound does not appear to have been a dangerous one. I went to St. Jean de Luz when I heard the report about Loma's death, to see if it would be possible to get to St. Sebastian. I found that there was no prospect of the steamer being able to leave for a day or two, and there were no less than eight days' mails waiting for Madrid. Among the passengers detained at St. Jean de Luz, who were waiting until the weather cleared up so that they could leave for Spain, was an American cavalry officer, Brevet Gen. Reno, who is traveling with Government dispatches for Madrid. Seeing there was no hope of getting away, he came down here, and after waiting for a couple of days in the hope that the weather would change, he made up his mind to go through the Carlist lines by way of Estella, and started last night for Bayonne, en route for the Carlist capital. The advent of this gentleman was quite a treat for us correspondents here, for he kept up the name of his countrymen by being excellent company.

The movements of Marshal Serrano lead to the inference that as soon as the weather permits there will be an important attack made along the line between Tolosa and Estella. Most of the news I have received about Serrano during the last three days has been gleaned from Carlist sources, except for an occasional telegram from Madrid, which has appeared in the French journals, but upon these telegrams past experience has convinced me no reliance can be placed. This is not generally the case with news from Carlist sources, for I have always noticed a desire on the part of Carlist agents to be accurate in any information they may furnish to newspaper correspondents. It is just possible that before you receive this letter Carlism will have suffered a severe blow in the neighborhood of Estella, but, although it is the prevailing opinion here that Serrano is at last in earnest, I still have my doubts about it, and, indeed, if an important attack should be made at Estella, the Carlist capital is so situated that, notwithstanding the superior forces of the Republicans, there are many reasons for believing that the Carlists will be able to resist an attack. In consequence of the courtesy of your Paris correspondent, who telegraphed to me what was known at the French capital about Serrano's movements, I was enabled to confirm a good deal of information received here since the date of my last letter, and now can form some conclusions about what action the Republicans are likely to take when the weather clears up. It appears that Serrano left Madrid on the evening of the 8th with 10,000 men, and went to Miranda, from which place he proceeded to Logrono, where he joined the army on the Ebro. He reached Logrono on Thursday, the 12th, and at once had a long conference with Gen. Espartero. The following day he joined the troops as Generalissimo, and held a review. His plans were not revealed, but the inference is that Estella will be attacked very shortly. An officer was sent to Paris with special dispatches to the French Government, and it is presumed that one of the objects of these dispatches was to prepare the French for the possible—but very improbable—flight of Carlists across the frontier in the event of Estella falling before the Republican troops. It is not unlikely that the movement of Serrano may be only for the purpose of making a feint so as to enable a convoy with provisions to go to the relief of Pamplona, the garrison and inhabitants of which place are almost in a state of starvation, consequent upon the strict siege kept up by the Carlists. At present it is all guess-work, however, and, like Concha's plan, it is possible that no one really knows what steps are about to be taken except the leader of the forces himself.

We have just had another instance here of the manner in which strangers are treated by the Republicans. Among the passengers waiting at St. Jean de Luz until it is possible to proceed to Santander, are an Englishman and a Frenchman, the former a merchant at Lisbon. They came here two or three days ago to visit Irun, so as to see what effect the bombardment had upon the town. When they crossed the bridge of Behobie they were told by the Republican soldiers there that they would be exposed to no danger if they walked to Irun along the Spanish coast. This they did, but after leaving the town, just before dusk, with the intention of returning to Hendaye, across the railway bridge, the Republicans at a small outpost opened fire at them, but fortunately did not hit them. They complained to the officer in command of the guard on the railway bridge, and the only satisfaction they received was the congratulation of the Republicans upon their escape, which they were told was a most fortunate one, as the soldiers at the outposts were under orders to fire upon all strangers who advanced toward the railway bridge. The Republicans cannot in this instance plead the excuse that these two gentlemen approached from the direction of the Carlist lines, for during the whole time they were upon Republican territory.

It left off raining for about an hour last night and for a change commenced hailing and snowing. The mountains are thickly covered with snow, and no glimpse of the sun has been seen here for a week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF MRS. MOTLEY, WIFE OF THE HISTORIAN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley, wife of the American historian, is dead.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW YEAR'S CHARITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Queen Victoria dispensed her usual New Year's bounties of beef, coal, and breadstuffs at Windsor Castle to-day.

LABOR STRIKE AT HULL.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The planers, riveters, and boiler-makers at Hull have struck work on account of a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages.

BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—SNOW—HEAVY GALES ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £127,000.

Snow fell at some places in the south of England to-day.

A heavy gale is blowing around the coasts of the United Kingdom to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather yesterday at Richmond, Va., was cold and disagreeable, with rain, hail, and light snow.

The steamer reported ashore south of Cape Henry is the San Marcus, from Galveston for Norfolk to coal.

Frank Dunlap, a laborer, aged fifty years, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson at Newburg, yesterday morning.

The St. Lawrence River at Cape Vincent, N. Y., is covered with ice, and crossing to Kingston is now made in ice-boats.

Richard Baker, Jr., of the firm of Weld & Co., one of Boston's oldest and wealthiest merchants, died yesterday.

ANOTHER GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 1.—Another case similar to the Guibord litigation is likely to arise out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to bury the remains of a late victim of murder, Augustin Paradis, at St. Marie, in consecrated ground. The remains are interred for the present in an unconsecrated portion of the cemetery.

A MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—Last night about 12:30 o'clock, T. McKay Dunn, colored, while walking on Canal street, near Basin, was fired upon by two unknown men and fatally wounded. Dunn was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and soon after expired. The murderers escaped.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 1.—The postal authorities contemplate the creation of a system by which newspapers directed from the office of publication will, in cities where the free delivery system is in force, be distributed to regular subscribers without charge. A portion of the scheme is to establish a rate of newspaper postage which will be merely nominal, to be charged at so much per pound, prepaid by the publisher, so that a small, light newspaper will be at no disadvantage as compared with large and heavy ones, and that this privilege will extend to newspapers going to the United States.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

AN ATTACK ON THE WHITES AT VINITA MOMENTARILY EXPECTED—WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON A TRAIN OF CARS READY TO LEAVE ON THE FIRST ALARM—MURDERS IN THE SOUTH.

VINITA, Indian Ter., Jan. 1.—We are momentarily expecting an attack from Ross and his party. All the women and children are aboard the passenger train ready to pull out at a moment's notice. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas passenger train is being detained, and it is feared that it has been overhauled by the mob. They number 200 well armed men, mostly full-bloods. Scouts report them within twenty miles of this place. Troops are badly needed. Intense excitement prevails and trouble is anticipated, as there are men arriving hourly from the lower part of the Nation reporting brutal murders all along the line of their march.

The Pins did not attack us last night as was anticipated, but are reported to be twelve miles from here, and making good time. Almost every white person has left the place, and the probabilities are that there will not be a woman or child here at 12 o'clock to-day. They number about seventy-five men, well armed. Further and more trustworthy reports say the Pins are 100 strong. Every person has left Chouteau, a station south of here, and the Cherokees residing on Grand River are coming into town by droves. An advance guard starts in half an hour to meet the enemy. We must have troops.

HOG-PACKING IN THE WEST.

REPORTS FROM MORE THAN 340 PACKING POINTS—A FALLING OFF AT INTERIOR POINTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* says the preliminary report of hog-packing in the West will be published to-morrow, but the lateness of the time at which a considerable number of the returns were received, embracing some important ones, has delayed the compilations necessary to arrive at exact conclusions—so that it is impossible to give to-night a complete summary of the report. It is safe to say that returns have been received from over 340 packing points outside of the six cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis. At these interior points, which packed last season within about 110,000 of all the hogs packed outside of the cities named, the indications are that the packing at points which have closed and the estimates for the season at the others show a falling off in numbers amounting to about 170,000 compared with last season. Definite conclusions regarding weights have not been arrived at, but it appears evident that the later packing has been of an improved character as compared with the earlier hogs, and there has been some reduction in the amount of average shortage in weights, as shown in the previous report. Hogs yet to come forward are expected to average heavier than for the corresponding part of last season. The packing at the six cities named, reported 2,325,000 pounds to this date, and the packing at all points to the last of December is approximating 4,000,000 pounds, against a similar number a year ago. It may be remarked that the returns giving the estimates for this report bear dates since the 24th of December.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER AT BARBADOES WITH FIRE IN HER HOLD.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The steam-ship Nile, from Southampton, arrived at Barbadoes Dec. 23, with fire in her hold. Her cargo had suffered much damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred shortly before 6 o'clock last evening in the clothing store of Jacob Cohen, on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss on stock of $5,000. The loss on the building, which is owned by Evan M. Johnson, is stated at $3,000.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 78 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. S. Harrison. The loss on the building was $1,500 and on the furniture $600.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 1.—Thomas Perry's house, at Central Chebougal, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Mrs. Perry perished in the flames.

MOVEMENT TO PREVENT INCENDIARY FIRES.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The frequency of late of incendiary fires has induced the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union to take steps to remedy the evil by preventing them if possible, or devising means to detect the guilty parties. The movement has resulted in the appointment of Detective Bagley to investigate the origin of all fires, and report to a committee appointed from the Union. This is irrespective of whether claims for losses are made on the companies or not, and is in the event of fires the causes for which are not satisfactorily explained to the committee, the adjustment of losses to be suspended for further investigation by the companies. Much is expected from the arrangement.

SILVER MINE LITIGATION.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 1.—The silver mines here, which promise to be very extensive and exceedingly rich, are already in litigation. R. T. Jacques deeded the land where the Chipman lode is located to one Adams for $350; the latter has bonded it to Kelly & Co. for $100,000, and they are working a mine which geologists and old miners declare to be as rich as any in Colorado. Jacques now claims that the deed was obtained from him by fraud, and the Supreme Court has granted an injunction to restrain all conveyance of the property till a hearing is had.

INHUMAN PUNISHMENT OF A CHILD.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 1.—D. H. Hewitt was arrested here yesterday for inhumanly whipping a little bound boy six years old. On examining the body gashes three inches long were revealed, and scars of previous whippings were plainly visible. He also hung the boy up by his thumbs, allowing his feet to barely touch the floor, and left him in this position for several hours. He was remanded to jail. An indignation meeting was held to-night, and it required the utmost endeavors of the peaceably-disposed citizens to prevent the prisoner from being mobbed.

SUICIDE OF A NEW-ORLEANS MERCHANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Col. S. N. Moody, a prominent merchant of this city, committed suicide at 9 o'clock to-night at his residence on Canal street by shooting himself through the head. He left his place of business at 2 o'clock, complaining of a pain in the head. He had a severe nervous attack some days ago, but had apparently recovered. He was a native of Manchester, England, and was forty-seven years of age.

MORE REVOLTING AGAINST TAMMANY.

The Tammany caucus of Assemblymen elect in this City is briefly disposed of by the Cooperstown *Journal* in these words:

"There are seventy-five Democrats elected to the Assembly of this State, and doubtless the sixty who were not present at the above meeting will regard the matter of the organization of the Assembly as settled by this action. It may strike some of them as a little singular that their modest and accommodating friends in New-York City did not proceed to nominate Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and their several assistants, thus obviating the necessity of holding any general caucus at Albany, on Monday next, except, perhaps, to indorse the action of the New-York members. This action of the New-York City Democratic Assemblymen is unwise and offensive, even conceding that they may have named those candidates in their proceedings who are most favorably regarded throughout the State. It looks like an effort at dictation, and will be likely to insure the defeat of one of the gentlemen nominated."

WASHINGTON.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER PLACES.

A DULL SOCIAL SEASON—ECONOMY FASHIONABLE AND NECESSARY—THE CHANGE IN SPAIN—VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The advent of the New Year has been celebrated to-day by the usual official and private receptions and visits. The weather has been colder than at any previous time during the season, and the sky has been covered with snow-threatening clouds, but as the 1st of January is proverbially wet and muddy in Washington, congratulations have been exchanged for a pleasant day. This evening a storm of sleet has set in, which freezes to the pavements as fast as it falls, causing pedestrianism to be uncertain and unsafe. The making and receiving of New-Year's calls is less a custom here than in New-York, and more ladies than in previous years have refused callers, placing at the door baskets on which to deposit cards. The official receptions, particularly that of the President, were brilliant as usual, all the formalities and official customs, which are as much law as if enacted by Congress, being carefully observed. The social season will be very short and promises to be uncommonly dull. The business depression which had quite a marked effect upon society last Winter is felt even more severely this year, and economy seems to have become almost as fashionable as necessary. Beyond the half dozen official receptions of cabinet officers, which have not yet begun, there is not a single social event in the calendar of the Winter which will attract more than passing attention.

SPAIN.

The latest Spanish revolution has been but little discussed here, because little is known of its purpose or cause, and it is not yet possible to know how it will affect the relations between Spain and the United States. The Government has no information beyond that contained in the cable dispatches to the press. Each change of the Spanish Ministry has been a cause of delay in adjusting our long-standing claims, and it is reasonable to infer that the same experience may again be repeated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE.

Vice President Wilson came from New-York to-day, and will preside in the Senate, so far as he can now determine, during the remainder of the session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

The Kiowas, Apaches, and Cheyennes have signified their willingness to avail themselves of an opportunity to place their children at school, and ask that schools be opened immediately. Agents Haworth and Miles are confident of their ability to maintain such schools if funds can be secured for them. This will require additional expense, both at the Kiowa and Cheyenne Agencies, as the tribes are unwilling that their children affiliate in school, and each of the three tribes has sufficient children for more than one school. The sum of $50,000 is therefore asked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the civilization of the Indians of the Central Superintendency.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President Wilson has returned to Washington and intends to preside in the Senate during the remainder of the session. The report that he is now going to Europe is therefore incorrect, although he may make a short trip abroad during next Summer.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS AND CARE OF THE DRAW—STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following correspondence is printed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13, 1874.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, inviting attention to the clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriations act of June 23, 1874, which appropriates $23,400 to the Rock Island Bridge, with a proviso that "one-half of which sum shall be reimbursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," with request that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, to the end that the proviso may be repealed.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to that clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriations act of June 23, 1874, (pamphlet statutes 1873-74, page 221,) which appropriates for the Rock Island bridge the sum of $23,400, with the proviso that "one-half of which sum shall be reimbursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company," and in connection therewith would respectfully make the following statement and accompanying request:

The annual estimate of this bureau for the fiscal year 1874-5 was intended to ask for $13,400 for repairs and additional machinery for the draw of this bridge to be expended outright by the United States as its share—one-half—of the cost of such repairs and machinery; the whole cost being $26,800, to be shared jointly by the United States and the said railroad company. The item of $13,400 was intended to be disbursed by the United States as its share, and the share of the company—$13,400—was to be collected from the company and disbursed in connection with the share of the United States. The acts establishing the bridge, and the contract or guarantee of the company under said acts, require that said company shall pay to the United States "half of the cost of keeping the same in repair."

To the amount of $13,400 thus asked for, as the share of the United States in the cost of repairs and machinery, was added an item of $10,000 for the care and preservation of the bridge. The acts establishing the bridge do not require the railroad company to participate in the cost of operating the draw, maintaining guard, &c., for which this $10,000 was asked, and no reimbursement, it is thought, should be required from the company on this account.

It will thus be seen that the amount of $23,400 asked for was to be disbursed by this bureau exclusive of the amount to be contributed by the railroad company, under the laws and their contract with the United States. The proviso in the Appropriation act requiring one-half of the moneys appropriated for the purposes of the bridge to be "reimbursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," arose, in all likelihood, out of a misconception of the intention of the estimate of the department, and the matter, it is thought, will readily be corrected by Congress if brought to its attention.

Without the use of the whole $13,400 by the United States for repairs and machinery, such repairs will have to be deferred until a special appropriation can be obtained authorizing the expenditure of the amount, during which time there is danger of the destruction of the floor beams of both decks of the bridge from rot, the replacing of which will be difficult and expensive, and will necessitate several weeks' disuse of the bridge. Without the use of the full amount of money asked for the care and preservation of the bridge, the discontinuance of the draw, and consequent obstruction of navigation must soon occur, for the expense of such care, &c., cannot be paid out of moneys appropriated for other objects.

I have, therefore, the honor to ask that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, to the end that the words "one-half of which sum shall be reimbursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," in the act referred to, may be repealed at an early day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. V. BENET,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.
The Honorable Secretary of War.

ITALY.

THE NATION AND THE VATICAN.

CONDITION OF CIVIL SERVICE ATTACHES—A NEED OF TEACHERS—PROSPECTS OF THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874.

Parliament makes slow progress completing its reorganization, and there is no prospect that much work will be done until after the Christmas vacation. The Senate has lost its presiding officer the past week, by the sudden death of the Count Des Ambroise. The office of President had been held but a short time, although the Count had long been a faithful servant of the crown, and his fidelity to the Italian cause has been much extolled. He was of the trustworthy Piedmontese stock, which has furnished so much of the brain and backbone of the country. The age of the Senator was sixty-seven, and to-morrow his funeral is to take place, and among the pall-bearers will be the Hereditary Prince and the President of the King's Council.

THE PAID PLACEMEN.

A subject of continued discussion in Italy is the poor pay of those in the service of the crown. This company of placemen is in numbers nearly equal to the ranks of an army, and the stipend of those of the second and third grade does not go beyond $200, or $240 to $260 a year. This is the compensation of many who are heads of families, or those who have others dependent upon them. How they are able to make both ends meet is what puzzles those who have never been let into the mysteries of the strictest domestic economies. The cry for change, or help, is loud; but how to find the money to increase the pay, and remedy the difficulty, is what tries the skill of the benevolently-disposed Ministry, who recognize in the servants of the State not only those who are their own creatures, capable of rendering them essential aid, as in the recent elections, but men who form a most respectable body of faithful subjects of the crown. As I suggested in alluding to this subject before, the number of placemen is nearly twice what is necessary for the amount of work to be done in the various offices, and that it would be well to reduce very largely the force, and double the pay. I find that this is the view now taken in discussions of the subject in articles in the newspapers. But to throw at once a great many thousands out of place would be almost cruel, as it would be equivalent to leaving them to starve upon the street. As the development of commercial and other industries in the country is yet gradual, the power of absorbing floating elements of brain or hand skill, constantly offering, is limited. Here, as elsewhere, thousands of young men, with a middle-class education, who wish to make a respectable figure, are constantly fumbling after a Government dug to which to apply their lips. To satisfy the desires of so many, it would be necessary to multiply a hundred-fold the table of the prolific goddess.

A NEED OF TEACHERS.

There is one field which it is to be hoped will be opened in the future, which may offer a new opportunity to a class of young men who wish to follow a studious career. It is the profession of the public school teacher. Where only hundreds are now engaged in this employment in Italy, thousands and tens of thousands are needed. Nearly the whole work of elementary instruction is yet to be done; and the Minister of Public Instruction has only $1,000,000 at his command, or less than twice the sum annually allowed to maintain the domestic establishment of the King. The teachers at present employed are poorly paid; $200 and $250 being the compensation for the nine or ten months of the year during which the rudimentary schools are kept open. The annual cost of the military establishment is not less than $40,000,000, and the sad contrast is constantly presented to the mind.

THE VATICAN.

Foreign Bishops who come to Rome and go away and tell their story are not always the most trustworthy witnesses. They do not have the best opportunities while here for knowing the whole truth. They visit the Vatican and hear what the enemies of Italian unity have to say, and the picture of the present situation is painted in the darkest colors. These prelates do not go about Rome or come in contact with the people, and how can they know what the prevailing thought or feeling is about the changed political or social condition? Before the end of the present week Archbishop Manning is to begin his discourses in English in one of the churches of Rome. The fish from the English and American coasts begin to appear in shoals, and it is time for the net to be cast. The Archbishop's cry is that the Church is once more to triumph here. But what sort of a triumph is that which only enables the Pope to drive once more in his gilded coach through the streets of Rome? The only triumph worth anything is the moral triumph which wins back the sympathies of the population by helps rendered to improve their intellectual, religious, and material condition. The flashy Cardinals desire most of all to parade once more their crimson trains and imposing equipages, with the unlettered multitude kneeling before them, kissing their hands with the abject servility of the meanest vassals. But it is to be hoped that the time for that is forever passed, and the Lord Cardinals could not do better than use the present moment for signalizing their devotion to the Blessed Master by ordering the burning of their gorgeous coaches, and other half-barbaric trumpery, in the Piazza del Popolo. There is no present prospect that the pouting-spell of the past four years of the Vatican will be brought to an end. Another name has the past week dropped out of the list of the foreign agents accredited in a diplomatic capacity to the Pontiff. After this no provision will be made by the Imperial Government of Germany to carry on direct relations with the Pope's Secretary of State. Every such step as this taken by a foreign Government is so much more moral and political force given to the power which now directs the affairs of Italy from this ancient Papal seat. It is a new encouragement to this authority, and the Italians accept it as another hopeful sign, and are duly grateful.

NEW CARDINALS.

It is but natural for Right Rev. Dr. Manning to fight hard for the dogma of Papal infallibility; for it is always among the possibilities of human experience that one who can be made a Cardinal may be tossed by a fortunate wave into the Pope's place. As Dr. Manning is partly pledged to bring England back to Roman Catholicism if he is rewarded with the honors for which he has pitched his high ambition, we see what issues are involved in the action which is to succeed in the progress of occurring events. We are still left in doubt when the dozen new red hats are to be distributed; for the Pope leaves the newspapers to fix various dates, and then takes his own time. It is said that this time a hat is to be flung in the direction of an American prelate.

A FETE DAY.

This is Immaculate Conception Day—the twentieth anniversary—and in a year from this the dogma will have reached its majority as a doctrine, or part, of the Roman Catholic system. In 1854, on this day, we saw a stately procession of Prelates come down from the Vatican and enter St. Peter's, and Pius IX., from the steps of the altar in the Gregorian Chapel, gave formal notice to the Catholic world that it must be kept in mind that no one would be held as of orthodox faith who did not at once hitch on to his creed the new definition. The organs of the hierarchy often, in their praises of the Pontiff, pronounce this pet invention of Pius IX. the most "glorious act" of his reign. The doctrine, up to this time, has been sterile of practical results. It has only added another festa to the Catholic calendar, which, before the Italians entered Rome, was kept with an eclat of ceremonies in the Vatican Basilica and the streets of the city. Now the only noticeable sign of the recurrence of the festa is the *novena*, which we have heard rung for more than a week from the bells of the churches. Parliament has continued its labors as on other days, and for half of the sacred hours there has been no suspension of the ordinary traffic of the town. But after the dinner of the day is digested, the Roman population will not lose its opportunity for the much-loved promenade.

THE SEASON.

The weather is now delicious. The atmosphere has a quality soft and sweet like that of gentle Spring days. December is often as agreeable as any month in the year for out-of-door movement; and if the seasons were not capricious Rome would be as favorable a place for the resort of invalids as Pisa, Nice, Cannes, or San Remo, now coming more and more into vogue. The Empress of Russia is now at the last-named place, on her way to this part of Italy, where she is expected to arrive after Christmas. The public houses of Rome are now filling up with their Winter guests, and even with the greatly-extended accommodations of the past two years the supply does not yet seem to get much in advance of the demand.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE LEDRU-ROLLIN.

A dispatch from Paris yesterday announced the death of M. Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin, Ex-Minister of France, whose career has been an eventful one. The deceased, who was the son of a wealthy physician, was born in Paris on the 2d of February, 1808, received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1830. A paper on the proclamation of martial law in Paris during the insurrection of 1832 established his ability as a lawyer, and he was employed as counsel by most of the Republican conspirators who were prosecuted under Louis Philippe. In these trials he gained considerable popularity by the boldness of his style, and soon became the avowed representative of the Communist interest. In 1837 he assumed the editorship of the *Journal du Palais*, a leading law journal, and occupied this position for ten years. He also superintended the publication of several works on French jurisprudence, and filled the position of chief editor of *Le Droit*, a daily law journal. In 1838 he purchased the position of attorney at the Court of Cassation, a position which he abandoned for politics in 1846. In 1841 M. Ledru-Rollin was elected Deputy by the Department of Sarthe, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Etienne Garnier-Pages. Before his delighted constituents he made a bold confession of his Republican creed, for which he was prosecuted by the Government, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with a fine of 3,000 francs, but on obtaining a new trial was acquitted. He exerted but little influence in the Chamber of Deputies, and established the journal *La Reforme*, under the editorship of Flocon. His social manifesto of 1845, while securing him the support of the lower ranks of society, estranged from him that of the middle classes, and his uncompromising support of the doctrine of universal suffrage displeased the monarchical opposition headed by Odilon-Barrot and others. He took a leading part in all the Republican demonstrations in the provinces in 1847, and, when the revolution broke out, became for a short time its acknowledged leader, being chiefly instrumental in preventing the regency of the Duchess of Orleans from being accepted by the Chamber of Deputies and in securing the powerful aid of Lamartine. On the organization of the Provisional Government he was elected one of its members, but being unable to act in accord with his associates, whose opinions differed widely from each other, and were far more extreme than his own, he gradually lost popularity with the lower classes, and finally, while acting as Minister of War, incurred their deadliest hatred. He was also held responsible for the publication of the *Bulletins de la Republique*, supposed at the time to be the productions of George Sand. Nevertheless, by his zeal and courage, he materially assisted in maintaining tranquillity in Paris, protected Emile de Girardin from a mob, defeated the insurrectionary attempt of April 16, and reconciled the Democrats to the return of the army to the capital. In the insurrection of May 15 he aided in defeating the object of the insurgents, but courageously defended Louis Blanc and Caussidière, who were accused before the Assembly. After the insurrection of June 24 Ledru-Rollin resumed his seat in the Assembly, and his splendid speeches in explanation of the insurrection, and against the sending of a French army into Italy were particularly admired. In the Presidential election of 1848 he received only 370,119 votes, while Louis Napoleon received 5,000,000, and Cavaignac nearly one million and a half. Having married an Irish lady, Ledru-Rollin paid a visit to Ireland during the Summer of O'Connell's "monster meetings," and was welcomed by the excited populace as a delegate from the Republicans of France to the Irish Republic. He was sentenced to transportation for having been implicated in two conspiracies to overthrow Louis Napoleon, and lived on the productions of his pen for over twenty years in London and Brussels. In January, 1870, Ledru-Rollin was amnestied, and reappeared in Paris on March 25 after his long exile. In February, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly for three departments, but at once sent in his resignation, having previously refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

A telegraphic dispatch from London announces the death of this Scottish nobleman. Right Hon. Sir James Graham was born July 16, 1799, and succeeded his father as fourth Duke of Montrose Dec. 30, 1836. He has held the offices of Lord Steward of the Royal Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was appointed Postmaster General in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and retired from that office in December, 1868. He was hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Lord Lieutenant of Sterlingshire.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

The Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New-York desiring to record and study the phenomena connected with the earthquake of Dec. 10, 1874, has appointed a committee to collect and arrange the ascertainable facts. As Chairman of this committee the undersigned therefore requests that all persons who have precise knowledge relating to that event would please to inform him by letter in regard to the following facts:

1. The place of observation. 2. The time of the shock. 3. The duration of the shock. 4. The nature of the motion felt. 5. The direction of the motion. 6. Any other facts observed.

All possibility of scientific knowledge or important discovery as to the causes and laws of such events must depend upon the careful collection and comparison of trustworthy observations. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that every person able to give any accurate information will take the trouble to forward it. Please address

Prof. D. S. MARTIN,
Rutgers Female College, No. 489 Fifth avenue, New-York.

[All papers in the district affected by the earthquake would serve the interests of science by publishing this circular, and also by sending to the committee copies of any of their issues that contain accounts of the phenomenon.]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

RELIC OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

A resident of Newport, R. I., who was an officer in the army during the Mexican War, has in his possession a piece of the flag-staff which surmounted the castle of San Juan de Ulloa at the time of the surrender of Vera Cruz to the forces of Gen. Scott. The piece consists of the topmast of the staff, with the exception of six feet of the upper end which was sawed off by order of Gen. Scott, and which is now at West Point. The piece at Newport is about twenty feet in length, and its history, the Providence *Journal* says, is known most positively from the time it was "sent down" by order of Gen. Scott up to the present hour.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Prof. A. E. Leavenworth, of New-Haven, has accepted the position of Principal of the Normal School at Randolph, Vt.

It is probable that Prof. D. C. Gilman, President of the University of California, will accept the Presidency of the John Hopkins University, of Baltimore.

A young lady of Cuzco, the old capital of the Incas, has applied for permission to study for the degree of Doctor of Laws; and the Peruvian Minister of Justice has replied that there is nothing to prevent her doing so.

The citizens of Troy are complaining of the cost of the public schools. The population of the city has not increased more than 10,000 in the past five years, yet the expense of maintaining the public schools has run up from $52,816 69 in 1865, to $90,538 43 in 1874.

In 1661 the duties of Portsmouth schoolmasters were as follows: "To act as a court messenger, to serve summonses, to lead the choir on Sundays, to ring the bell for public worship, to dig the graves, to take charge of the school, and to perform other occasional duties."

In the School of Design of the University of Cincinnati there are 140 pupils and 131 in the night school. In the Wood-carving Department there are 106 enrolled in the Practical Art Department. Three hundred and twelve pieces of wood-carving work have been put in hand during the term.

Under the provisions of the present School law of Missouri the Presidents of the several Boards of Education and School Trustees are to meet in County Convention on the 5th of January, 1875, to determine what text-books shall be used in the public schools of the county for the ensuing year.

The colored schools of San Francisco are not, it appears, working satisfactorily. This, Superintendent Denman thinks, is not owing so much to inefficiency of the teachers as to the general dissatisfaction of the colored people with the maintenance of separate schools for their children. They take but little interest in sustaining their present schools.

A new school bill for Pennsylvania has been prepared for submission to the Legislature. It proposes an entire revolution in the school system, by transferring the control of it from the people to the courts. It proposes to take away from the people altogether the right to elect School Directors, and to confer the power of appointment on the courts.

The University of the South, located at Sewanee, Tenn., has 262 students on its rolls, representing 16 States, as follows: Tennessee, 42; South Carolina, 41; Louisiana, 34; Alabama, 29; Mississippi, 26; Texas, 25; Arkansas, 14; Florida, 9; Georgia, 17; North Carolina, 8; Kentucky, 6; Virginia, 5; Connecticut, 1; Missouri, 2; New-Jersey, 1; and Mexico, 1.

At a meeting of Trustees of the several school districts of the town of Greenburg, N. Y., for the purpose of making rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the new Compulsory Education law, they came to the conclusion that the law is defective in the following particulars:

First—The Trustees, upon whom devolves the carrying out of the law, are not liable to any penalty should they fail to do so.

Second—The inability of Trustees to enforce any penalty for violation of the provisions of the act, or to collect any fines imposed by it.

Third—The act utterly fails to point out any way to raise money to carry out any of its provisions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully petitioned to so amend said law as to cover these defects.

The Patee House at St. Joseph, Mo., the largest and finest hotel building in the Missouri Valley, and which cost $120,000 in gold in 1860, was purchased 18th December by the Western Baptist Educational Union, a corporation composed of leading citizens of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado. Rev. I. S. Kalloch is President of this association; Rev. I. M. C. Breaker, Vice President; George C. Hall, Treasurer, and George Rees, Secretary. The object of the association is to establish a first class university of the highest grade, under the control of the Baptist denomination. Some of the wealthiest citizens of St. Joseph are members of the Board of Trustees. The articles of incorporation place the endowment fund at $300,000, with power to increase it to $1,000,000.

The Baltimore *American* says: "Some prominent friends of popular education are agitating a change in the control of our public schools. They claim that the intrusting the expenditure of $500,000 to a large number of men, who have no special fitness, and often use their positions as stepping-stones to the City Council, is injudicious and harmful. The proposition is to have the the Supreme Bench appoint three or five men who are thoroughly competent, and for a reasonable salary will devote themselves to the management of our public schools. The purpose of having the Supreme Bench make the appointments is to take the school system entirely out of politics, and it is claimed that if the members went out of office in turn the organization would not become old fogyish."

The Louisville *Commercial* says, in reference to the Civil Rights bill, "Whatever the causes for the present backward condition of our public schools, we do not believe that the Civil Rights bill is or can be among them. Our State Superintendent says: 'If this bill should become a law it will be a fatal blow to the cause of education in Kentucky.' This is a sweeping statement and challenges an investigation of the grounds upon which it is made. According to the report there are 437,100 white pupil children in the State, and 'the census of colored pupil children reaches the surprising aggregate of 37,414.' Is there a man in Kentucky who can believe that the presence of one black child to twelve white children in the State can be 'fatal to the cause of education in Kentucky?' Whether the Civil Rights bill passes or not, our Kentucky educational system should give these 37,000 black children 'equal' *opportunities* with the 437,000 white children to attend school. Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Paris, Cynthiana, and other cities have already taken this step, and it has been accompanied by no fatality to 'the cause of education.' And is it not idle to assume that the whole State is unable to do what these cities have already done? We do not believe that mixed schools are necessary or desirable. 'Equality before the law' can be secured without this feature."

The whole number of children attending the common schools of Pennsylvania last year was 850,774, and the average number 543,026. The cost for tuition amounted to $4,527,308 03; for buildings, $2,160,814 87; for contingencies, $2,050,106 88. The aggregate expenditures for all school purposes, $8,847,939 88, and, including the amount expended for soldiers' orphans' and normal schools, $9,408,819 37. During the last ten years graded schools have increased from 1,743 to 5,586; the average salary of male teachers from $31 82 per month to $42 95; the average salary of female teachers from $24 21 to $35 87; cost of tuition from $2,215,528 63 to $4,527,308 03; the cost of school-houses from $465,088 88 to $2,160,374 87; expenditures of all kinds from $3,614,238 35 to $8,847,939 88; number of teachers of teachers' institutes from 2,755 to 3,970; normal schools from 4, with 1,766 students, to 8, with 2,915. The number of soldiers' orphans receiving support from the State was on the 1st day of September, 1874, 2,948, being a falling off of 215 during the year; the number of children admitted to the schools during the year reached nearly 350. The system cost, the past year, $450,879 49, against a cost of $467,132 84 in 1873. The whole cost of the system since going into operation is $4,585,556 14. It will probably cost $1,200,000 more, and will close operations on the 1st of June, 1879, when the last orphan will be of an age to go into the world fitted to battle for a living.

In an address, by Dr. Read, President of the Missouri State University, he said:

"It is to the honor of the farmers of the country that they have everywhere demanded the admission of women to the agricultural colleges, just as they have to the granges which they have established for the improvement of the agricultural classes. In the neighboring State of Kansas, in the agricultural college, the whole number of students is 117, and of these 75 are females. The farmer will have the best education for his sons and daughters; nor will the farmer admit an inferior education for his son or daughter. He demands the very best. His son is entitled (with his special course) to all the studies of the university course which he may desire, and in turn, the whole body of students are ruralized, if I may use the expression, by the agricultural department. In this way the whole university, in all its departments, is agricultural. Agriculture is placed on a par in the university with any other science or art, in honor, in extent, in rank. It has been amply proved by experience that the farmer will not send his sons and daughters to an inferior, half-manned, half-equipped agricultural college. Had our State Legislature established the agricultural college as a separate institution from the university, it could up to this time have accomplished nothing whatever. It could not have had the means to do so. I have sometimes heard agricultural and mechanical education derided as useless and absurd. Do the literary martinets and dilettanti who would thus throw contempt upon this kind of education know what they are talking about, or the vast interests to be benefited by it? Why, in 1860 the mechanical and manufacturing industry of the United States yielded nearly two thousand millions of dollars. This in one year!—and in 1870, agriculture yielded more than two thousand millions. Either of these sources of wealth would more than pay off the entire national debt in a single year—to say nothing of an additional quarter of a billion from mining, equally benefited by this education. Is there no talent required for these vast interests, and no special education needed for them? The agricultural and mechanical college represent educationally the two greatest interests of modern civilization, not only in the United States but in the whole world. And yet is it not a strange thing, that they have not until recently been permitted to hold a place in any university of the world? But scientific and industrial education represent still another thousand million and more in the construction of our railroads, now over 70,000 miles, and in our telegraph system circling the very earth. I may as well say it represents all modern civilization, and shall the modern student not understand even the structure of the engine which is the great moving agent of our commerce and our manufacture? But political, economic and social science must be taught in our colleges and universities, and far more thoroughly than at present. The greatest social problems that ever came before a people are before the American people. These affect farmers, mechanics, lawyers; they come before Congress, the State Legislature, the primary political meeting. They are to be solved upon thoroughly scientific and philosophical principles, and in no other way can they be solved. Our whole political system rests upon the development of history and science. And yet to-day you can count upon the fingers of your left hand all the American colleges in which the history of currency, the relations of labor to capital, constitutional law, the law governing nations, are taught in a manner or to an extent even deserving the name!"

RAILROAD MATTERS.

END OF A PROTRACTED WAR IN MAINE.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 29.

Last night the fullest meeting of the Maine Central Directors that has occurred for years was held at the Falmouth, and did not adjourn until nearly midnight. The following Directors were present: President Morrill; Messrs. Coburn, of Skowhegan; Brown and Pierce, of Portland; Alden, of Augusta; Strickland and Woods of Bangor; Patten of Bath; Wooldredge and Ward of Boston; Jones, of Portsmouth, and Cook, of Salem. The only member of the Board absent was Mr. Lothrop, of Boston, now in Europe. Besides the Maine Central Directors, the following railroad men were at the Falmouth: Manager Hatch, of the Eastern; Supt. Lincoln, of the Maine Central; President White, and Supt. Furber, of the Boston and Maine, and Messrs. Drummond, Clerk of the Maine Central, and Edwin Noyes, of Waterville. The subject under consideration was the proposition of the Boston and Maine to the Maine Central for business over these roads. We understand that the proposition was considered all the evening, slightly amended, and finally signed by the respective contracting parties at 11:30.

The following are the essential features of the contract: The Maine Central and the Boston and Maine are to be connected, and the cars of both are to be run on either road, as those of the Maine Central and Eastern now do. The Boston and Maine is to have $1 50 for passengers ticketed through to Boston from any point on the Maine Central, and $2 a ton for freight. Charlestown, Malden, and Chelsea are to be considered as through to Boston. To points this side of the place above named the Maine Central is to fix the tariff, which is to be divided between the roads pro rata, according to the number of miles each road carries the passenger or freight.

The contract goes into effect at once, and the "frog" will be put in to-day, and by the first day of January the new arrangement will be in full operation. The Maine Central also proposed to enter into a similar contract with the Eastern, and there is every reason to believe that it will be accepted, thus ending the railroad strifes that have so long been waged to their own and the public injury. A half million people in Maine have especial reason to rejoice at the happy termination of the blockade which has continued for two years at this point, and which was creating so bitter feeling against the railway which runs through the heart of the State.

A SOCIAL EVENT IN ALBANY.

From the Albany Express, Dec. 31.

"Good Society" has been in a flutter of excitement of late over the social event of the season, soon to take place. Mr. Erastus Corning, the millionaire, is about to give a grand party, the preparations for which have been, and will continue to be, of the most extraordinary character. His elegant residence on the corner of State Chapel and streets, is undergoing several alterations, and when the guests assemble therein next Tuesday evening, they will witness scenes of bewildering loveliness. The grounds attached to the mansion are to be covered, and so arranged with rare plants from the Corning conservatories at Kenwood, as to represent a Summer-garden, fragrant and blooming with tropical flowers. Here the guests may saunter at will from the ball-room and from the house, and enjoy the delights of a July stroll in the dead of Winter. Fountains and flowers will make lovely the scene, while two bands of music will enliven the occasion with the bewitching strains of Strauss and Offenbach. A bridge, brilliantly lighted and handsomely festooned, will stretch from the mansion grounds to Perry Hall, where the dance will go on, the music for which is to be furnished by Parlatti's full orchestra. The ball-room and the reception rooms down stairs in Perry Building will be fitted up for the occasion, and no access will be possible from the Pearl street entrance. Invitations have been issued to 700 persons, including many of the first people of New-York City, most of whom will attend, as it is said very few "regrets" have been received. The Governor will doubtless be present, and altogether the affair will be one of remarkable social brilliancy. The table is to be a marvel of French cooks' art, and will reveal epicurean delights impossible to chronicle. Briare has had his men busy for a week getting up this extraordinary repast, and having a *carte blanch* for a supper for 700, has promised to out-Briare Briare in the wonder of his toothsome display. The wines from the millionaire's cellar need no bush, and will of course be sampled with friendly generosity by the guests. It is unfortunate that Mr. Corning has not ready his elegant private reading and billiard rooms, now being prepared for him over his fine new stables on Chapel street, as the same could readily be connected with the mansion grounds; but they will be fitted up in time for another social event occurring late in the season. But next Tuesday evening Mr. Corning and his estimable wife will receive their guests with that princely liberality which not all of fortune's favorites have the taste or the generosity to tender.

FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Philadelphia contains the following statistics of fires occurring in that city during the year 1874:

	Fires.	Losses.	Insurances.
January	51	$116,661	$810,513
February	33	19,796	13,685
March	70	226,453	692,183
April	42	19,136	204,050
May	63	34,413	225,915
June	52	26,116	316,614
July	78	58,804	260,605
August	55	69,887	611,465
September	36	44,956	143,892
October	42	73,088	487,900
November	37	15,278	277,250
December	42	37,000	
Total	581	$741,608	$4,061,072

Total losses 1873, $938,450; total losses 1872, $2,360,820; total losses 1871, $1,275,143.

A WILD DUCK'S RACE WITH A TRAIN.

The *Eagle* says that when the train which left Poughkeepsie at 9:10, Wednesday morning, passed Barnegat, a wild duck, which had evidently been left behind by its mates, arose from the water not fifty feet from the train, and started southward in a straight line, not over ten feet from the surface of the river. It did not seemingly deviate a hair's breadth from its course from the starting point to New-Hamburg Tunnel, being abreast of the centre of the train all the time. When the train entered the tunnel the duck was still on the wing, and neither duck nor train had gained an inch of advantage. The duck seemed as if it was charmed by the noise and speed of the train.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

NEW STYLES OF DRESSES—FRESH IDEAS FOR TOILETS.

The present style of dress may justly be compared to an umbrella-case, as many suits are neither looped up nor puffed, and all things relating to the toilet have a tendency to perfect flatness. Waists are made longer and longer, the front pieces being covered with beading and embroidery, and the basques falling quite long over the skirts. Bulgare plaits, which are much in favor, are arranged in various manners; sometimes they are plain and buttoned down to the bottom, and sometimes shirred; they may also bear trimmings of lace placed in shell-form, or bows of ribbon. As a great portion of the costume is made perfectly plain, many rich fabrics are in use both for day and for evening wear.

A toilet in strict accordance with the fashion of the day has a pearl-colored train skirt; at the back of which there is a quadruple Bulgare plait buttoned from top to bottom. The front of the skirt is finished with a deep plaited flounce, surmounted by a smaller one made of brick-colored faille; above this, and slightly covering this plaiting, there is a large shirring with two headings. The apron is bordered with plaits. The corsage has a long basque surrounded by plaits. In place of the traditional collar there is a plaited neck piece, over which is placed a double bow composed of gray and brick-colored ribbon. A similar bow ornaments the bottom of the sleeves.

Modistes are at present preparing some very pretty mantles for theatre wear; they are made in the real Spanish style in respect to material and to size. Jet ornaments are still much in use for bonnets; they are either used to trim the brims, or else beads are worked in the lace with which the bonnet is trimmed. A new insertion deserves special mention; it is called Venetian filet, is heavily worked with beads, and when placed around the crown of a velvet bonnet is very showy. The feathers are placed in bunches at the side of the bonnet, or fall like weeping-willows; birds are not only in great use for bonnets, but are also employed as fastenings for neck ornaments; this is a fashion which may be mentioned, but which does not compel particular approval. Black lace barbes for day wear, and white silk tulle ones for evening wear, are always very elegant. Felt bonnets are the order of the day; shapes are unaltered, each milliner arranging them according to her fancy; for this reason the same shaped bonnet often bears several names. The latest authorities inform us that ruchings are entirely out of fashion; a high, straight, standing collar, turning over, will succeed the ruchings; for outer garments the same form is used, the article being of material corresponding with the dress.

A stylish visiting dress is made in the following manner: The cuirass has a wide bordering of jetted galloon; this galloon also trims the waist in the shape of a cape; the neck is finished with similar trimming. The sleeves are puffed lengthwise, and crossed in the middle by a diagonal band of galloon; the bottom of the sleeve is finished with a cuff trimmed with galloon. The scarf is cut bias, bordered with galloon, and ornamented with buttons; this scarf is joined in the middle of the back, over which is placed a large bow; the apron terminates in two points, which are drawn through the scarf, under the bow, and is trimmed with two bias bands of velvet or satin. The half-train skirt ends in a deep flounce, surmounted by three shirrs; the front of the skirt is shirred crosswise, and divided by wide bias bands of velvet. The bonnet to be worn with this costume is of velvet; under the turned-up brim is a twist of silk, which extends to the back, ending in long loops and ends. In front of the crown there are loops of ribbon, from which an ostrich feather falls over the crown; at the back are loops with a rose in the centre.

Another suit is made with a peculiar scarf or shawl, open at the back. This garment is of velvet, and trimmed with bands of jet-beaded passementerie, under which falls a wide fringe, also of jet. There is an imitation collar formed of bands of faille alternating with bands of lace; at the back, where this garment opens, is a very large bow with long ends. The skirt has a deep flounce at the bottom, with a puffing finished top and bottom with a small ruching. The bonnet to correspond with this suit is turned up at the side, three large roses being placed underneath; on the crown is a long ostrich feather falling down the back; in front of the crown are loops.

A gray silk dress can be made with purple velvet trimmings; the underskirt is rounded and finished at the bottom with a small flounce; this is surmounted by a deep piece of velvet drawn together and separated by shirrings of faille. The tunique and waist form one piece, which makes a rounded apron; this apron is draped over the hips and back in three shirrings, from which the material falls in a long train; a bias band of purple velvet borders the tunique. At the bottom of the train there is a much wider bias band of velvet. A velvet bow carelessly made is placed at the bottom of the shirrs. The back of this skirt has no puffs, the shirrs, as it were, confining it. The sleeves are of velvet, trimmed with plaited ruffle of gray silk. The collar is made of velvet, and is standing at the back and turns over in front; it is lined with white silk.

A black faille dinner or reception dress is made in a short train, falling in large quadruple plaits, separated all the way down by a bias band of velvet, on which are jet beads worked in the form of small stars. The underskirt is trimmed in front with a flounce, which widens toward the back plaits; a breadth of black velvet, gathered up on each side, forms an open tunique in front, and is draped up under the plaits of the train. The corsage is of faille and has velvet sleeves, trimmed at the wrist with a plaited ruffle of faille; the waist has bands of velvet before and behind, worked with jet beads in the form of stars.

A very beautiful ball dress may be thus described: The train is made of faille, and very long; the front of the skirt is finished with two narrow plaited flounces, above which there are five puffings and heading. At the back the skirt is mounted in a Bulgare plait, the centre of which is trimmed with black Spanish lace, placed in shell form all the way up. A garland of brown and red leaves extends along the sides of the lace, and is fastened at the bottom of the train, and against the apron, in a large bunch. There is a cuirass of black tulle, beaded with blue jet beads, and bordered with lace. A set of Norman jewelry, comprising ear-rings, necklace, and comb, complete this elegant attire.

Another showy ball dress combines faille and tulle. The waist is made of faille trimmed with puffed tulle; the train is also of faille, above which there is a puffing of tulle; then there is a wide full piece of faille surmounted by two narrow puffings of tulle; at the sides of the train skirt there falls a frilled piece of lace or tulle; the apron is composed of three pieces of lace or tulle; the underskirt is made of taffetas puffed crosswise and separated in four places by two lengthwise puffings. There is a tulle scarf taken from each shoulder and fastened at the side; a long garland of flowers, commencing at the left shoulder, is fastened at the waist, and then falls to where the tulle scarf is fastened; it is then taken up to the right shoulder. At the back of the train there are also two garlands of flowers, placed at short distances apart.

An evening dress of yellow faille may be described in the following manner: The skirt has a long train, which is mounted at the back of the waist in a large Bulgare plait; the top of this plait is covered with a wide piece of white lace, which is taken thence and extends in shell form to the bottom of the train, which it surrounds. Toward the middle of this skirt the two edges of the lace are joined together and fastened by a branch of red leaves; at the bottom of the train, directly underneath that point, a similar bouquet covers the end of the lace, over which the leaves spread. The front of the skirt is puffed lengthwise, and then crossed by three plaited bands. A double apron of white tulle, with the borders cut out in large squares, covers the middle of the front, and is taken at the sides under the white lace. From each one of these square pieces fall small garlands of leaves. The waist is of yellow faille, is low-necked, and has rounded ends in front and at the back. At the top it is finished with a puffing of white tulle, which forms the small puffed short sleeve. Garlands of leaves are at the top and bottom of the waist, and fall in the middle of the back in two sprays. The hair is dressed with similar leaves.

A most becoming style of dressing the hair is the Grecian, which may be resorted to with the natural hair; it is necessary, however, that the braid at the back should be unusually thick—so thick, indeed, that few persons have sufficient to arrange it in this manner. The front hair is first crimped; then smooth puffs are placed all over the top of the head; all through the puffs are bands of either blue, red, or black velvet worked with beads. Another becoming style for indoor use arranges the hair in a thick braid in front; under the braid is a waved bandeau, and small curls fall over the forehead. The back hair is waved, and hangs loose in a net, which is tied in a large double bow and short ends; this bow is placed on wire.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST NUGGET.

Mrs. Wimmer, who, with her husband, is now in San Francisco, with the expectation of getting some relief from the Society of Pioneers, gives this account of the gold piece which was first discovered at Coloma. We quote from the *Bulletin's* report:

"We arrived here," said Mrs. Wimmer, "November, 1846, with a party of fourteen families, across the plains from Missouri. On arriving at Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, we found Fremont in need of more men. My husband enlisted before we had got the oxen unyoked, and left me and our seven children at the fort in care of Commissary Currin. We drew our rations like common soldiers for four months. Capt. Sutter arranged a room for us in the fort. As soon as Wimmer returned from Santa Clara, where he had been stationed during the Winter, he joined three others and went over the mountains to what is now called Donner Lake, to fetch over the effects of the Donner family, after that terrible Winter of suffering that you have all heard about. In June, 1847, they loaded all our household goods for Battle Creek, upon the Sacramento, to put up a saw mill, but they changed their plans and went to Coloma. Capt. Sutter and J. W. Marshall were equal partners, and were the head of the expedition. After seven days of travel, blazing trees, we arrived at sundown about a mile above the town. Next morning Wimmer went out to select a site for the mill, and I a site for the house. He was to oversee the Indians, be a handy man about, and I was to be cook. We had from fifteen to twenty men employed.

"But you had some help from the Indians, didn't you?" I asked.

"Oh! no, except to scratch out the pots and sweep out the dirt floors. We soon had a log house—a good log house—and a log heap to cook by. They had been working on the mill-race, dam, and mill about six months, when, one morning along the last days of December or the first week of January, 1847-8, after an absence of several days to the fort, (that was our San Francisco in those days,) Marshall took Wimmer and went down to see what had been done while he was away. The water was entirely shut off; and as they walked along, talking and examining the work, just ahead of them, on a little rough, muddy rock-lay something looking bright, like gold. They both saw it, but Marshall was the first to stoop and pick it up, and, as he looked at it, doubted its being gold. Our little son Martin was along with them, and Marshall gave it to him to bring up to me. He came in a hurry and said: 'Here, mother, here's something Marshall and pa found, and they want you to put it into saleratus water to see if it will tarnish.' I said, 'This is gold, and I will throw it into my lye-kettle, which I had just tried with a feather, and if it is gold, it will be gold when it comes out.' I finished off my soap that day and set it off to cool, and it stayed there till next morning. At the breakfast table one of the work hands raised up his head from eating, and said, 'I heard something about gold being discovered; what about it?' Marshall told him to ask Jenny, and I told him it was in my soap-kettle. Marshall said it was there if it had not gone back to California. A plank was brought for me to lay my soap on to, and I cut it in chunks, but it was not to be found. At the bottom of the pot was a double-handful of potash, which I lifted in my two hands, and there was my gold as bright as it could be. Marshall still contended it was not gold, but whether he was afraid his men would leave him or he really thought so, I don't know. Wimmer remarked that it looked like gold, weighed heavy, and would do to make money out of. The men promised not to leave till the mill was finished. Not being sure it was gold, Wimmer urged Marshall to go to the fort and have it tested. He did so, and George McKinstry, an assayer, pronounced it gold. Capt. Sutter came right up with Marshall and called all the Indians together and agreed with them to certain boundaries that they claimed, and on the right of discovery demanded thirty per cent. of the gold taken out. They, in payment, were to give the Indians a certain number of handkerchiefs, pocket looking-glasses, shirts, beads, and other trinkets."

"Mrs. Wimmer, will you be kind enough to tell me how you came in possession of this piece of gold?"

"Yes; it was just this way: One day Marshall was packing up to go away. He had gathered together a good deal of dust on this thirty per cent. arrangement, and had it buried under the floor. In overhauling his traps, he said to me in the presence of Elisha Packwood, 'Jenny, I will give you this piece of gold. I always intended to have a ring made from it for my mother, but I will give it to you.' I took it and have had it in my possession from that day to this."

"You have not the exact date of the discovery of the gold?" I asked.

"No, but it was somewhere about the holidays, for I know that Capt. Sutter had sent up to me a dozen bottles of brandy—six for the men and six for me. At first I could not find them—at last we found them in a barrel of dried peas. Of course the men had a big Christmas, and after they had drank up their six bottles they wanted mine, and they got them."

The piece of gold I must describe. Its value is between $4 and $5. It looks like (pardon the comparison) a piece of spruce gum just out of the mouth of a school-girl, except the color. It is rather flat, full of indentations, just as the teeth make in a piece of nice gum. There are one or two rough points on the edge, which, with a little stretch of the imagination, gives the appearance of a man's head with a helmet on; then, turn it another way, and, as Mrs. Wimmer said, "it looks like some kind of varmint or other." It can be easily identified by any one who has ever seen it before. Several persons who had not seen it for years readily recognized it; among them are Col. Gift, Samuel Brannan, Dr. Gwin, and many other well-known citizens.

NEW CHURCH BUILDING IN BOSTON.

The *Traveller* says that the new church built on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Clarendon street, Boston, for the old Brattle Square Unitarian Society, Rev. Dr. Lothrop's, is virtually finished. For a week men have been engaged in removing from the steeple the board covering that has hidden the huge bas reliefs that ornament it, so that they are now exposed to view. These bas reliefs form four faces, in stone, on four sides of the tower, a hundred feet or more from the pavement. The figures in them are twelve feet in height. Each face is a separate group of seven or eight figures, and at each of the four corners, dividing the faces, is an angel in stone, represented as in the act of blowing a trumpet. The face on Clarendon street represents the beginning of human life as instanced in the representation of a baptismal ceremony, the infant, the minister, and the parent forming the central figures of the group. The second face, toward Commonwealth avenue, represents childhood, the group being that of Christ blessing little children. The third group is on the face toward Newbury street, and gives to view a marriage ceremony, the priest, the couple, the musicians with harp and viols, and the spectators. The fourth group is on the rear of the tower toward Dartmouth street, and is emblematic of the termination of life, as represented in a funeral ceremonial. The sculptors who have wrought out these figures have been engaged upon them about eighteen months.

THE STEAMER ALASKA.

The Hong Kong *Press* reports that Capt. John P. Roberts has entered into a contract to have the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Alaska afloat within sixty days. The vessel was driven by the late typhoon at Hong Kong high and dry on the beach, close to the Kowloon Dock, where she had just been overhauled and recoppered. Efforts were promptly made to get her afloat, but the difficulty of doing this proved greater than was anticipated, and now Capt. Roberts has taken the contract. The *Press* says: "To form some idea how arduous a task Capt. Roberts has thus undertaken—and which, we are told, he declares himself certain to accomplish satisfactorily, barring death or serious accident—it must be kept in mind that the Alaska is a vessel registering 4,011 tons, being 360 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 40 feet depth of hold from the hurricane deck. When she left the dock, just before the catastrophe, she was drawing 17 feet 6 inches, and when the storm subsided she was found lying nearly in line with the beach, listed off the shore, and at low tide her port bilge is out of the water. At the same time, the fullness with which her hull can be seen at the bottom of the ebb, gives satisfactory assurance that she has not suffered the slightest strain. She is a very strong and heavy ship, her sides and bottom being for the most part four feet thick, while her double planking is sixteen inches through. Altogether, her hull and machinery are estimated to weigh 3,000 tons, and it is this enormous mass that Capt. Roberts has undertaken to move into water deep enough to float her. It was generally thought that the contract would be secured by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, which had the enormous advantage of a great part of the men and means required ready on the spot. But we understand that the company's plan of operations was not approved, while their terms were much higher than Capt. Roberts' tender."

DEATH OF REV. DR. A. E. CAMPBELL.

Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Campbell died at Castleton, Rensselaer County, on Monday evening. He was the oldest brother of Judge William W. Campbell, and throughout his active life was a Presbyterian clergyman of high distinction. He was born in January, 1802, at Cherry Valley, and graduated at Union College in 1820—a class famous as embracing William H. Seward, Tayler Lewis, and others who rose to great eminence. Entering the Presbyterian pulpit, he preached successively at Palmyra, Ithaca, and other places, and finally succeeded Dr. Coxe in the prominent Spring Street Church in New-York. During the last few years of his active career, he was Secretary of the American Foreign Christian Union. A year ago he retired from active pursuits, and lived in quietude at Castleton. Through his life he was greatly respected for his ability and Christian virtues.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated semi-officially that the British Government is about to undertake a complete survey of the Coast of Labrador.

The King of the Hellenes has conferred the commander's cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon the son of the once famous Abd-el-Kader.

The Russian campaign against the Turcomans has begun. One portion of the attacking force is marching up the Attreck, and the other has crossed the Amu-Darya, and is operating in Khiva.

Capt. Werner, of the German Navy, who played a prominent part at Carthagena, and was first tried by Court-martial and then raised to the rank of commander, is shortly to be raised to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The health of Prince Leopold is reported as being still so delicate that on leaving Oxford for Windsor at the vacation, he had to be carried from the railway station to the carriage in which he was conveyed to the castle.

"Hospital Sunday" is as fully recognized in England as an institution as Thanksgiving Day is with us. The amount realized this year on that day was more than £29,678, and it was collected from nearly 1,300 churches and chapels.

The London *Standard* suspects that the time is not far distant when the statesmanship of Prince Bismarck, as far as Rome is concerned, will seem very hasty and shallow when compared with the far-sighted patience of the pupils of Cavour.

For the encouragement of literature it is reported that the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his own private funds, a prize of £1,000, to be given annually, for the best work on historical, commercial, or artistic subjects, once in four years. Foreign authors will be allowed to compete with native writers.

The trial of Count Von Arnim is likely not to be without its effects on French politics. Correspondents at Paris, alluding to the sensation that has been produced by the publication of Prince Bismarck's dispatches, are of opinion that the cause of Republicanism in France will be very much weakened by them.

The wife of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, is resolved to keep her pretensions before the public. She has now refused to pay the rates due from her until she is addressed and applied to as Lady Tichborne. In consequence, distress warrants have been issued against her, and she will have either to yield or to try and enforce her claims in the courts.

A Dublin cabman has made his appearance in a Police Court for having, while under the influence of whisky, driven his cab, with five women in it, into the canal. The cold water appears to have revived a part of his senses, but his only regret to the constable who came to his rescue was: "Save the mare, never mind the women." Two of the latter are not expected to survive the shock and fright.

The *Glasgow Citizen* says that a most extraordinary case of mistaken identity occurred the other day at St. Rollox Police Station. A man named Nicholas Nolan carried home a drunken woman, whom he supposed was his wife. Inside the house the woman died, and it was then discovered that she was a total stranger. The missing wife afterward turned up at the Central Police Station, where she had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

The Governments of Portugal and Great Britain have long been unable to determine the right of possession of a piece of territory in South Africa known as Lourenço Marques, the question being one of priority of discovery. To England the territory is valuable, as it adjoins Natal, and also the flourishing Transvaal Republic. To Portugal it is equally valuable, forming, as it does, an integral part of her territory. Some months ago the matter was referred for arbitration to President MacMahon, and a judgment is expected to be rendered almost immediately.

The Paris *Journal* relates a prophetic remark of the late Count Jaubert. In the Chamber of Deputies, in 1836, the Government applied for a supplementary credit for the palace of the Quay d'Orsay, built during the Ministry of M. Thiers, and which the men of the Commune burned, as they did so many other marvels. "What millions thrown away for a mere house of cards!" exclaimed the Deputy for the Cher. "What do you mean by that remark?" asked M. Thiers. "Why, that the building is too pretty to ever grow old. It will, perhaps, not last so long as yourself!" In reality both the author and the critic survived it.

The New-Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) is being cultivated in St. Helena, and there seems no reason why the same thing should not be done in other countries. Hitherto no very great attention has been paid to the cultivation of this plant, but the natural supplies obtained in New-Zealand are insufficient for the demands of commerce. In the Azores, at St. Helena, in Algiers, and the south of France, it thrives well, and has been easily naturalized. The fibre is principally used for making ropes and paper, for the caulking of vessels, for stuffing mattrasses, and for coarse textile fabrics. The seeds yield a valuable oil when crushed.

The British expedition against the Duffias, in Northern India, is progressing rapidly, although much valuable time has been lost through the necessity for making roads a part of the way. A line of outposts has already been occupied from Jobing on the east to Behali on the west, extending along a front of seventy-five and eighty miles, the posts being from six to sixteen miles apart, being on either flank of Hurmuttee, the point chosen as the advanced depot of the force. One hundred and forty men will occupy each of these outposts, which, although only posts of observation, still are strong enough to hold their own in the position taken up, and the fact of their being there, it is calculated, will prevent the Duffias from attempting to dash through in any force. A telegram, dated Tezpore, Nov. 17, says the Duffias mean to fight, and that they are arming and stockading.

The English and Brazilian Governments have each sent gun-boats to watch the fortifications being erected at Martin Garcia by the Argentines. The latter have been engaged for some time in building works and placing heavy guns there, and, as a further defense, torpedoes are being employed, a few of them of large size, containing 1,350 pounds of powder, procured from England. Altogether between twenty and thirty, of various sizes, have been laid. This fortification will soon earn some attention from foreign powers, to which, by treaties and the law of the Constitution, the River Plate is common highway. England more than other European nations, and Brazil more than England, must be affected by it—Brazil from the close relationship she keeps up with Paraguay, and England from her growing trade with Rosario and other Western river ports. Martin Garcia commands the roadway of the River Plate, both on the Parana and Uruguay branch.

A bill on baby farming is under the consideration of the French Assembly, and is meeting with approval, on the ground that it promises to check the fearful infant mortality which at present prevails. Every infant under two years of age put out to nurse is to be subject to the supervision of the Prefect, aided by a commission consisting of two members of the Council General and six persons nominated by him, one of them selected from the medical officers of the department and the others from managers of charitable institutions for children or adults. The Prefect will appoint medical inspectors, who will have jurisdiction over all out-door nurses and register offices for nurses. Every person placing a child out to nurse will be required to give notice at the Mairie, and every nurse will have to prove that she has no infant of her own under seven months old, or that such infant is suckled by a nurse who has no other charge. Both nurses and register offices are to be licensed.

A writer in an English paper gives the following significant election reminiscence of the olden times. He says: "I remember being in Newcastle at the time of an election, and having occasion to visit a barber of the town, naturally got into talk with the operator, a man of some importance and not a little conceit, on the politics of the time. Finding him a strong Tory, I expressed my surprise that one who might have been expected to be a friend of progress, inasmuch as he was a Wesleyan and a man of intelligence, should be on the opposite side. 'You wonder,' he said, 'do you? Well, it is natural for you, but for me, I go both to Howick (Lord Grey's) and Ravensworth, (Lord Ravensworth's.) At the first I am —— the barber, and I am made to feel my place. At the other I am Mr. ——, walk in, Sir, take a little lunch, Sir! Everything is pleasant and courteous, so I always vote Tory.' It was a miserable reason, but it gave a correct notion of the spirit of the two houses, as well as of the slender influences which helped to decide the fate of parties."

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

NEW THEORY OF GLACIAL MOVEMENT.

The glaciers seen near at hand are by no means beautiful objects. Grimy with the sands strewn over them by the furious blasts which sweep through the mountain gorges in which they lie, or more conspicuously disfigured by the numerous fallen fragments of the rocky cliffs which shut them in, presenting surfaces, moreover, which, apart from these impurities, are in themselves unsightly, having lost the brilliancy and fleeciness of snow without having acquired the lustre and translucency of ice, they are striking examples of that description of beauty (for, after all, they are beautiful) to which distance lends enchantment. To the inexperienced tourist who, misled by a name, expects to find the *Mer de Glace* a glittering and pellucid frozen lake, the dull and sodden aspect of the actual scene brings deep disappointment. It is only after looking down into its profound fissures, and discovering that, in spite of its unpromising exterior, it is still at heart clear and crystalline and stainless, that he is able to reconcile himself to the facts as he finds them, and perceives that, in spite of appearances, the glaciers are really what he had expected them to be—massive ice. If he pursues his scrutiny still further, however, he will soon become aware that the ice of the glaciers, though in its general aspects much resembling that of our rivers, is yet structurally very different. This fact is made very strikingly apparent when plates cut from transparent masses, in all respects outwardly similar, of glacial and of river ice, are optically examined in polarized light. The optical differences are more marked in proportion as the level from which the glacial specimens are obtained is higher. To make these differences intelligible it is necessary to describe briefly what are the appearances which ice regularly formed by the quiet congelation of water in lakes and streams exhibits in the polariscope. Such ice consists of regular six-sided prismatic crystals with their axes vertical or perpendicular to the surface of congelation. A plate cut across these axes and parallel to this surface, when examined in convergent polarized light, exhibits the system of concentric colored rings intersected by a black cross which is characteristic of negative crystals of one optic axis. Two equal plates cut perpendicularly to the surface and parallel to the axis, show when superposed upon each other with the axial directions crossed, a double system of hyperbolic curves with their asymptotes. The plates producing rings in convergent light show nothing of the kind in parallel light; but when in such light irregularly crystallized ice is examined, a kind of colored mosaic makes its appearance, as if the lamina were made up of fragments of variously stained glass. A lamina may be artificially prepared to produce this effect by crushing a mass of regularly crystallized and transparent ice to fragments of the size of a pea, throwing these continuously into a convenient vessel, and, after pouring in ice-cold water sufficient to fill the interstices between them, leaving the whole to freeze. If from the consolidated mass a plate be cut in any direction it will exhibit the irregular mosaic above described. And such is the optical character of the ice of the glaciers. The resemblance would be even more complete if the fragments composing the crystalline breccia, which, we have just supposed to be formed by freezing, were to be united by regelation under powerful pressure without the addition of water. It need hardly be said that the separate elements of the mosaic seen will vary with the size of the fragments of which the mass is made up. And in the optical examination of glacial ice this fact furnishes, if not for glaciers in general at least for each particular glacier, a pretty accurate means of determining the altitude from which the specimen was taken. At the limit of the *névé*, that species of granulated snow which occupies a broad zone in all the frozen regions of the Alps, and forms the transition between the fleecy snow of the mountain tops and the true ice of the glaciers, specimens taken from a certain depth in this true ice, present a mosaic in which the elements hardly exceed two or three millimetres—say a tenth of an inch—in diameter. This limit in different glaciers varies in altitude from six thousand to eight thousand feet. Descending step by step to lower levels, these elements become larger and larger, till, at the very foot of the glacier, they attain a diameter of not less than an inch. In other respects also they assume more and more the optical character of river ice, without ever ceasing to be distinguishable from it. At the point where the glacier properly begins, that is at the limit of the *névé*, the concentric rings so easily brought out under convergent light in the ice of streams, and which always appear in plates of such ice cut in a determinate direction, can hardly be found at all, and scarcely ever in two plates successively cut in the same direction from the same mass. Near the foot of the glacier, however, these rings are more constantly seen, and become increasingly regular and symmetrical, with a steady tendency to uniformity in the direction within the mass of the plates producing them.

There are other methods, besides the optical, however, in which the difference of structure between glacial and river ice may be made evident. Notwithstanding the seeming compactness of the glaciers, as seen in the deep chasms which intersect them, or in the fresh fractures presented by the "needles" into which they are splintered in tumbling over the brow of an occasional abrupt declivity, they are nevertheless fissured throughout their whole mass with an infinite number of capillary cleavages, totally imperceptible, under ordinary circumstances, to the eye. Through these fissures a large portion of the water which is always forming by fusion at the surface makes its way to the base of the glacier instead of running off at the sides or contributing to the formation of superficial pools or rivulets, and thus enlarges the volume of that never-failing and turbid stream which issues at the foot. From the surface of the arch which spans this stream the water may be seen by an observer stationed at the mouth continually to trickle, and the same fact will become more disagreeably evident to one who ventures into any of the caverns which have been artificially excavated in some of the glaciers for the gratification of visitors. The fact that this is a real percolation and not a superficial fusion may be conclusively proved by filling with colored liquid a cavity hollowed out in the top of a block of freshly-quarried glacial ice, when the presence of the fissures will be made visibly manifest by the absorption of the liquid. The ice of the glaciers continues therefore to be granulated at the foot as well as at the summit of the glacier, but the granulation becomes coarser in proportion as the glacier descends. These granules, when the mass has been softened by the heat of the Summer's sun, fall easily asunder, and a blow upon an exposed perpendicular surface from the point of the tourist's mountain staff is sufficient to bring them down in showers. River ice, on the other hand, when it rapidly thaws, exhibits in its disintegration a multitude of slender prismatic needles perpendicular to the surface of congelation, and presents an appearance which is rather fibrous than granular.

A new theory of the motion of glaciers has recently been proposed, in a communication addressed to *Les Mondes* by Mr. Charles Grad, of Turckheim, in Alsace, embracing a résumé of a paper read by the same author on the subject before the French Association, at Lille. In this theory the causes producing motion are claimed to be identical with those which occasion the progressive change of structure we have been endeavoring to describe. The growth of the granules which compose the glacial ice is, according to Mr. Grad, a consequence of additions to their substance made by the freezing of the water circulating through their separating fissures. This theory, in its first announcement, recalls that which was, many years ago, suggested by Charpentier, and afterward adopted by Agassiz, to be later abandoned—a theory which attributed the lengthening of the glaciers, and therefore their downward movement, to the dilatation by freezing of the water contained in their crevices. But there is this point of difference between the two, that the crevices of Charpentier and Agassiz were presumably caused by fracture, whereas those considered in the present hypothesis are structural divisions, existing from the earliest formation of the glacier under the névé, and forming always the bounding planes of separate and independent granules. Prof. Agassiz abandoned this dilatation theory because he found that the internal temperature of the glacier is constant, and is always as low as 0° C.; but Mr. Grad, while admitting the constancy of the temperature, maintains that the circulation goes on even at 0° C., while it is well known that under great pressure the freezing point is sensibly lowered. In intensely cold nights he admits that the circulation ceases near the surface, so that a superficial specimen will fail to imbibe a colored liquid in an experiment such as we have described above; but he has never found a specimen taken from a moderate depth below which, placed in such a liquid, did not give instant evidence of the perfect freedom of the minute spaces between its component granules.

The effect of this gradual change in the structure of the ice, and the growth of its crystalline elements, is, according to Mr. Grad, not only to lengthen the glacier, but to thicken it also. The waste that goes on during the Summer takes place not only at the foot, but also along the whole surface exposed to the solar rays, even to the snowy mountain tops themselves. Visible monuments of the extent of this waste are often seen in the rock-crowned columns rising above the general level, which owe their preservation to the imperfectly conducting screen which has protected them from direct radiance of the sun. Mr. Grad has found by observation that the superficial waste of the glacier of the Aar is often as great as fifteen millimetres, or six-tenths of an inch, an hour, which would give more than six inches a day, and fifty to a hundred feet or more in a season. But it is notorious that no such extraordinary depression of general level is observable; and hence the conclusion seems to be unavoidable that the loss in thickness as well as the loss in length is made good by some cause; and this cause Mr. Grad believes to be the continued enlargement by congelation of the crystalline elements which make up the glacial mass.

It was always a difficulty with the dilatation theory that the movement of the glaciers goes on in Winter as well as in Summer. The rate of progress, it is true, is not more than half as great, but still there is progress. This objection has, perhaps, had more to do than any other with causing that theory to be gradually abandoned by its advocates. Mr. Grad, however, does not find it insuperable. The solar radiance and the temperature of the weather are not, in his opinion, the only causes of the liquefaction which furnishes the material for the growth of the glaciers. Pressure, he thinks, is another cause of very appreciable efficiency. Pressure, indeed, has very much to do with the structure of the glaciers from their very earliest origin. Immediately under the névé they are stratified horizontally; a little below the limit of the névé they are laminated vertically. Pressure, in both instances, is the cause of this structure. In the first the cause producing it is the weight of the superincumbent mass; in the second it is the thrust caused by the same weight in the direction of descent. A similar lamination is often, also, observed lower down, especially where two convergent glaciers encounter each other in flowing into one channel. Nor is it a mere hypothesis which attributes this remarkable lamination to the cause assigned. Direct experiment has proved that moderately plastic bodies, subjected to great pressure, always develop a similar structure, with the planes of lamination perpendicular to the direction of the pressure. The snow and the névé imprison among their particles a vast amount of air, and until this is, to a great extent, expelled, they are largely compressible. But when the solid particles are brought at length into intimate contact, then, according to Mr. Grad, pressure produces the additional effect of partial liquefaction, followed by a congelation which builds up on the nuclei derived from the névé the constituent crystals of the glacial ice.

Many objections to this theory may be suggested which we have no room here to examine. We notice it as one more contribution to the solution of a difficult question which has never yet been settled to the general satisfaction. The theory at present most commonly received is that which attributes the movement of the glaciers solely to the action of gravity, dragging them slowly down the mountain sides against the resistance of their own tenacity, of friction, of obstructions in their beds, and of the irregularities and sinuosities of the gorges through which they make their way to the valleys below. This view, which is that of Tyndall, Dana, and other leading authorities, was sharply called in question a few years since by Moseley, of Edinburgh, who undertook to prove, upon mechanical principles, that the component of the force of gravity in the direction of the movement of a glacier, under average conditions, could not amount to more than one thirty-fourth part of the amount necessary to effect the movement. This computation was founded on the experimental determination of what is called shearing-force in ice, by which is meant the force necessary to displace the molecules upon each other. Canon Moseley thereupon concluded that gravity cannot be the efficient cause of the movement of the glaciers, though it may determine the direction which the movement takes; that is, may determine this movement to be downward rather than upward. The movement itself he ascribes to alternate expansion of the mass by heat and its contraction by cold; effects which, on a level, would cause the two ends equally to recede from the centre, (which remains motionless,) and afterward approach it, but which on a slope would produce a progressive movement of the whole mass in the direction favored by gravity—a kind of movement closely resembling the crawling of a caterpillar. A motion of this sort is sometimes seen actually to occur; as, for instance, when a plate of largely expansible metal, it may be only of moderate dimensions, is left lying upon the inclined roof of a building, the plate gradually creeps to the lowest edge; and in the case of buildings roofed with lead, the force of traction becomes occasionally great enough to produce rupture. This theory of Moseley, which has been called the creeping theory, was subsequently shown by Mr. Ball, President of the Alpine Club, to be untenable, inasmuch as the presumption on which it rests, of a variability of temperature within the body of the glacier, is not true, this internal temperature remaining constant throughout the year. Mr. Croll, moreover, of the Scottish Geological Survey, attempted very ingeniously to set aside Moseley's objection drawn from the disproportion between gravity and the shearing force of ice, by arguing that when an impulse of heat is transmitted from without through the mass of a glacier, there accompanies it what may be called an infinitesimal wave of fusion, whereby the shearing force in each successive layer of molecules is momentarily destroyed, so that the molecules are in this instant, and for this instant only, free to displace themselves.

In regard to the creeping theory of glacial motion, one consideration presents itself to which no attention has hitherto been given, but which is quite conclusive against it. There are occasionally long reaches in which the slope is very slight, and which terminate at the lower level in contracted and crooked outlets. The obstacles to downward motion in such cases cannot but be more than a compensation for the tendency of gravity to favor creeping in that direction, and hence there would scarcely fail to occur a longitudinal compression of the mass throughout its entire length, with the probable effect of producing corrugation rather than progressive movement, just as the earth's strata are contorted by the compression arising from the earth's contraction. On this hypothesis, in fact, we should expect to find occasional examples of a temporary movement backward, rather than forward, in portions of the stream above the points where the breadth of the gorge is abruptly diminished. In illustration of this it may be observed that the leaden plate above supposed to be lying on a roof, if armed on its lower surface with asperities inclining downward in the manner of saw-teeth, while the roof itself is provided with grooves, of which these asperities may take hold, would creep upward rather than downward, in spite of the resistance of gravity.

Those who have regarded gravity as the sole cause of the movement of glaciers have still differed among themselves in the explanations they have given of the manner in which this cause produces its effect. It was observed, early in this century, by Rendu, that the centre of the glacial stream moves more rapidly than the sides. Principal Forbes subsequently proved that the surface moves more rapidly than the bottom, and Prof. Tyndall and others have more recently ascertained the very important fact that the axis of maximum velocity obeys the same law as in rivers, approaching the concave side in curves, and being more sinuous than the body of the moving mass. The resemblance in so many particulars of these phenomena to those of flowing liquids led Principal Forbes to propose the theory, since known as the viscous theory, which, stated in his own words, is as follows: "A glacier is an imperfect fluid or a viscous body which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts." Glacial ice was regarded by him as differing from river ice in the respect that, instead of being solidified throughout, it imprisons between its laminæ a large quantity of unfrozen water, which gives it a consistency resembling that of honey, tar, or treacle, though in a much less eminent degree, permitting it to yield slowly, but without rupture, to steady pressure. Prof. Tyndall, while rejecting this theory, suggested another closely resembling it. He was compelled, of course, to admit that the great ice stream comports itself, to observation, precisely as if it were viscous; but he nevertheless maintains that the substance itself is solid, inflexible, and brittle, and that it is only by incessant fracture that it accommodates itself to the varying form and changing direction of its bed, the myriad crevices produced by this incessant fracture being just as incessantly closed up and obliterated by the process of regelation. This process of regelation was a discovery of Faraday, made in 1850. He showed experimentally that when two pieces of ice, at 32° Fahrenheit, are firmly pressed together, they unite at the surface of contact and become one. In following up this subject further, Tyndall demonstrated that ice at 32° Fahrenheit could be compressed into any form; and that even if it were crushed and pressed forcibly into a mold, its fragments would reunite and form once more a continuous solid adapted to the shape of the cavity. On this principle he explained all the remarkable phenomena of the movement of the glaciers, their more rapid flow at the surface and at the centre than at the sides and at the bottom, the contraction of their breadth in passing narrow gorges, their expansion to the full dimensions of the wider valley below, the sinuosity of the axis of most rapid movement, the curves formed by the débris on their surfaces, &c., &c., all of which phenomena, though closely imitating those accompanying the movements of a plastic substance, occur without, in this instance, any proper plasticity whatever in the material exhibiting them.

Prof. Tyndall argues in favor of his theory on the ground that when a glacier passes the angle of a precipice it does not bend, but breaks into a multitude of needles. But no advocate of the viscous theory ever supposed the viscosity of glacial ice to be so great as to permit a mass of fifty or more feet in thickness to be flexed in a few days or weeks at an angle of forty-five degrees without fracture. There is more force, however, in another part of his argument, drawn from the fact that at the foot of the cascade these needles fuse themselves together again so completely as to obliterate every trace of their previous separation. The viscous theory is nevertheless not altogether without facts in its favor—facts which the regelation theory, or, as Prof. Tyndall prefers to call it, the pressure theory, fails to meet. Dr. Kane records, in his *Arctic Explorations*, an example of "a table of ice eight feet thick and twenty or more wide, supported only at the sides, which between the middle of the months of March and May became so deeply bent that the centre was depressed five feet." And this took place during a period when "the temperature was at all times many degrees below the freezing point." In this example two facts appear which are adverse to the pressure theory—the first that on the convex side of the bend, where fissures by tension must be produced if at all, there was no pressure to reunite them; and the second, that at temperatures below the freezing point there is no regelation. Again, in the London *Philosophical Magazine* for July, 1870, Mr. Ball states a fact which "has long been familiar to himself, and he presumes to others—that long icicles placed in an inclined position, and supported only at the upper end, will gradually resume the vertical direction." Mr. William Matthews, in the *Alpine Journal* of the same year, described also the results of some experiments made with "ice planks," very analogous to the case mentioned above as observed occurring naturally by Dr. Kane. In one of these experiments, a thick plank of ice, supported only at its extremities, sank at the centre seven inches in as many hours. This was during a thaw. But even in a temperature notably below freezing, there occurred in a similar plank, under corresponding conditions, a sinking of an inch and a half in twenty-four hours. Mr. Tresca, of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, of Paris, has demonstrated in a very elaborate series of experimental investigations, that there are few, if any, of those bodies which we call rigid, which fail, when subjected to powerful and long-continued pressure, to manifest some degree of plasticity, by which they accommodate themselves to the new conditions and undergo large and permanent changes of form. There seems good reason to believe that ice is one of the substances which possess this property, and one which possesses it in a by no means insignificant degree; so that if, upon this principle alone, we cannot explain all the phenomena of glacial movement, it is at the same time equally true that we cannot explain them all without it. We are compelled, indeed, to conclude that, various as have been the theories hitherto advanced to account for the glacial movements, no one seems to be entitled as yet to exclusive acceptation. Nor of all of those which we hesitate to accept can we say, in every case, that they ought to be totally and unequivocally rejected. Such final judgment we may, perhaps, pronounce on the thermal expansion theory of Canon Moseley, and upon the simple gravity, or inclined plane theory of De Saussure; but it is not quite clear that there is absolutely nothing in the dilatation or congelation theory of Charpentier, or in the viscous theory of Forbes, or in what we may call the structural change theory, or crystal growth theory of Grad, of which an account has been given above; notwithstanding that, upon the whole, we may give our preference to the pressure theory of Tyndall, which at the present time is apparently the most popular with the scientific world. The pressure theory and the viscous theory seem nevertheless to be complementary to each other, and to be equally indispensable to a satisfactory explanation of all the facts. Perhaps some of our physicists may yet give us an eclectic theory, which, ceasing to make simplicity a merit of paramount importance by attributing every observed phenomenon to the operation of a single cause, shall evade the difficulties which have more or less attended every one that has heretofore been propounded.

F. A. P. B.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

RANGE IN PRICES OF STOCKS AND CAUSES AFFECTING THEM—MOVEMENT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS—THE GOLD PREMIUM—RATES FOR MONEY—EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE INFLATION BILL—SPECIAL REVIEW OF EACH MONTH.

The year which has just closed has been a less momentous one in financial and business circles than its predecessor, and differed materially in its general features. The effect of the September panic of 1873 was plainly visible at the beginning of the year, and was felt also in various ways from time to time later on. The first six months were probably the most unsettled in a business point of view, but this cannot be wholly ascribed to the panic. The vacillating course of Congress on the important question of the finances disturbed the calculations of business men, prevented recuperation, and destroyed the Spring business. In June the Senate and House of Representatives passed the Currency bill, which fixed the legal-tender circulation at $382,000,000, abolished the reserve on bank note circulation, and established a redemption bureau at Washington, the national banks being required to keep on hand legal tenders to the extent of five per cent. of their circulation. The fact that this measure settled the currency question, at least for a time, inspired merchants with hope, and business improved; while speculators on the Stock Exchange inaugurated an upward movement in the value of securities on the basis that the bill meant inflation. The improved tone lasted only a short while, however. Late in August there were signs of improvement once more, under which a very buoyant feeling prevailed in Wall street. The harvests were good and the prospects of a European demand for our cereals fair. This led to a belief that the railways would find active employment and business be stimulated by the distribution of money among the producers at the West. At the same time the vicious system of expansion in mercantile credits was replaced by the cash and short-credit system, and conservatism characterized all branches of trade. But in October the famous Chicago "corner" in corn occurred, carrying down some heavy speculators. This was followed by the failure of the well-known shipping house of E. E. Morgan's Sons, of San Francisco, in consequence of the refusal of the "Grangers" to ship produce after the firm had chartered a large number of vessels, ostensibly for that purpose, the ships having been compelled to seek other ports for cargoes. A few remarks on the Granger element at this point may not be amiss. True, the railroads of the North-west were harassed by their influence, and to the same influence some respectable houses owe their failure, as an offset to which the Grangers passed "resolutions of confidence" in the firm of E. E. Morgan's Sons. But what benefits have accrued from the Granger influence? None. The Grangers have really injured their own business affairs and lost heavily by failing to forward grain when Europe wanted it. In the months of November and December there was a large outflow of coin to Europe, the same being attracted thither by an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, which was necessitated by the depletion of the bank reserves through shipments of bullion to France and to Germany for recoinage purposes. Our own country, through this loss of specie, has been put a step backward from resumption.

Perhaps before the present Congress concludes its labors, something may be done to bring us back to a sound currency, which is the most stable foundation for lasting prosperity. Our statesmen here have in France an example which they may follow with honor to themselves and credit to the American people. During the month of November there was a temporary advance in speculative values on the Stock Exchange, and sterling exchange advanced to the specie shipping point in consequence of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount from four to six per cent. This stimulated an export movement in gold, the importation of United States bonds from London causing a good demand for exchange from the bankers. This importation of securities arose out of the fact that the home demand for Government bonds was active. December was noted for a continuance of gold shipments to Europe, slightly higher rates of interest for money, and a general unsettled feeling in speculation on the Stock Exchange. The exposures of corruption in the Pacific Mail management dragged down that stock, and the discussion about the finances of the Wabash Road caused a heavy decline in the shares of that company. The break in both Pacific Mail and Wabash had a very depressing influence on the Stock Exchange, and caused a sympathetic decline in speculative securities generally, but more particularly in the shares of non-dividend-paying companies. During both November and December the outflow of gold to Europe and the shipments of currency to the South and West caused a great depletion in the bank reserves. At times the gold premium advanced slightly in sympathy with the exports of coin. The President's Message and the Secretary of the Treasury's report affected values unfavorably for a time at the beginning of December. A remarkable feature of the whole year was the exceedingly low rates for money, call loans having ruled as low as two and three per cent. for a considerable portion of the time. The foreign commerce of the port for the year presents some features neither satisfactory nor gratifying. From Jan. 1 to July 21 the produce exports had increased $8,000,000 over last year, but from that time out this excess gradually disappeared, and at the close the total was over $1,000,000 below last year.

Again, the exports of specie from this port for the year were $13,000,000 greater than in 1873. Our imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the year were almost identically the same in amount as for 1873. This is unprecedented in the history of the port.

The leading features in financial circles during each month of the year are given below:

JANUARY.

During this month there was a marked recovery from the depression occasioned by the panic. This was partly the immediate result of Mr. Richardson's policy of encroaching upon the so-called $44,000,000 reserve, five millions of the same having been let loose during this month. The banks increased their reserve from $12,601,250 (according to the last statement made in 1873.) to $27,693,275 the third week in January, while at the same time the item of loans decreased fully $16,000,000. This month witnessed the cancellation of the last of the loan certificates issued during the panic. The rate for money declined from seven to three per cent., and mercantile paper found a ready market at six to eight per cent. for prime grades. All kinds of securities received an impetus from the additional issues of legal tenders, and Governments, railroad bonds and shares advanced sharply, the disbursements on account of interest, dividends, &c., also stimulating higher prices. A memorial was presented by the stockholders to the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company asking for a division of the company's surplus, representing the accumulation of net earnings. Union Pacific rose five per cent. on the contest for the election in February. The closing out of the Lake Shore sinking fund loan and the settlement of the notes given by the company to the Union Trust Company, amounting to $1,750,000, caused a marked improvement in the stock, but later the price gave way from 84⅝ to 78½ on the non-payment of the usual dividend. This, together with reports that the St. Paul Preferred dividend would be made in new consolidated mortgage bonds, caused a change in the temper of speculation, and the market closed weak. Gold rose from 110⅛ to 112⅛, principally owing to the increase in the currency, but the January disbursements caused a subsequent reaction to 111. Exchange advanced from $4 82 to $4 84½ for long, and from $4 86 to $4 87½ for demand sterling.

FEBRUARY.

Affairs were exceedingly dull and devoid of interesting feature. The legal-tender circulation was fixed at $382,000,000 throughout the month. The supply of capital seeking employment was something enormous, and money could be had almost for the mere asking. The banks gained steadily in legal tenders, but lost in net reserve about $6,000,000. Commercial paper was quoted at five to six per cent. for prime grades. There was a sharp advance in Government and railroad bonds. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company resolved upon issuing a new mortgage for $35,000,000, of which $27,000,000 was to cancel old indebtedness. On the Stock Exchange prices moved up for a time, but the upward movement was checked by the Wabash and Western Union forgeries. These forgeries consisted of two letters sent to the Vice President of the Stock Exchange, purporting to come from the above-named companies, announcing an increase in stock. A partial recovery followed, but the bears resorted to the worn-out story of the "illness" of Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew, and a reaction ensued. At the very close there was a steadier feeling again. Gold rose from 111⅛ to 113 on the increase in the legal-tender circulation in January and the absorption of gold for customs payments, the latter having caused the decrease in specie held by the banks, alluded to above. There was a slight reaction in the closing dealings in sympathy with a decline in exchange from $4 85½ to $4 83½ for long and $4 89 to $4 87 for demand sterling, and the payments by the Treasury on account of March interest.

MARCH.

The dullness this month was even more marked than in February, and for the same reasons. One of the leading events was the memorials signed by prominent merchants throughout the country, asking Congress to authorize a retirement of legal tenders and the enactment of measures looking to a return to specie payments. The House of Representatives and the Senate, notwithstanding these memorials, voted in favor of an increase in legal tenders to $400,000,000. The Treasury, on its part, gave the first intimation this month in favor of contraction, by selling an extra half million of gold in order to abstain from drawing on the legal-tender reserve. The actual amount of gold sold was $3,500,000. The money market was a little firmer, owing to remittances of currency to the Middle and Eastern States and the enlarged volume of business on the Stock Exchange. The bulk of business in call loans was at four to five per cent., but rates were still higher at times. The banks held an excess over legal reserve of $22,000,000, against a small deficiency the corresponding period of 1873. Late in the month the London market experienced a slight disturbance, due to the failure of certain speculators in Erie to meet their engagements at the fortnightly settling day, and a break in that stock, brought about by a strike at Susquehanna and the reported antagonism of the Atlantic and Great Western interests to the Erie managers. Subsequent events proved the affair to have been greatly exaggerated, but the same nevertheless had some influence on home matters. Gold after declining from 112½ to 111¼ on the Treasury gold sales, rose to 113¾ on the action of Congress on the currency question. Government bonds at first declined, and then advanced one to two per cent. The Union Pacific Company began funding its incomes into sinking funds, giving six of the latter in exchange for five of the former, and the success attending this operation led to an advance in incomes from 75 to 90, and a decided improvement in the other issues of that company. The stock market was very irregular, for reasons already alluded to. Erie occupied a good deal of attention. In addition to the facts noted above concerning this stock, the charges preferred by Auditor Dunan against the management of the company, which have since taken such a prominent part in Erie affairs, and the ordering of an investigation into its condition, led to wide and frequent fluctuations in the stock. Mr. J. W. Dunan subsequently issued a pamphlet reciting matters which came under his notice during his administration, and also gave a resumé of the affairs of the road. Western Union advanced on promises of a dividend, and later reacted on the non-fulfillment of the same. A seven per cent. dividend in consolidated bonds was paid on the preferred stock of the St. Paul Railway Company. Other stocks presented no important feature. Foreign exchange was easier at the opening, but there was a later advance in rates from $4 84 to $4 85½ for long, and $4 87½ to $4 88½ for demand, owing principally to a small supply of bills.

APRIL.

The month of April was made memorable through the veto of the Senate Finance bill by President Grant. Before the veto matters were very unsettled, and the fears that the withdrawal of currency from the money centres to the country banks, owing to the changes in the reserves ordered by the bill alluded to, would derange the money market, led the banks to pursue a very conservative course. Money advanced from four per cent. to gold interest, but the stringency soon relaxed, and the rate finally receded to three per cent. The bank reserve, which had fallen from $14,954,700 to $11,957,700 for the same reasons, was raised to $12,728,925 on the 25th inst. Gold advanced from 113¼ to 114⅜ before the "veto" of President Grant, which was succeeded by a break to 111¾, the prepayment of May interest assisting the decline. A recovery to 113⅜ then took place in sympathy with the advance in exchange to $4 88 for long and $4 91 for demand bills, and the belief in a movement of coin to Europe. The disbursements of interest imparted strength to Government and other investment securities. A clique in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central shares came to grief, and the price fell from 32½ to 20. An improved tone characterized the closing days of the month, and prices recovered partly.

MAY.

During this month a new Currency bill was passed by the Senate, but did not meet with favor in the House, and the question was placed in the hands of a conference committee for settlement. Money was in limited demand, and the rates of interest ruled at two to three per cent., while choice sixty-day paper sold as low as four and five per cent. The banks increased their legal reserve above the twenty-five per cent. required by law, from $15,149,825 to $22,191,150, while the loans were contracted several millions. The movement of gold to Europe continued, but failed to affect the gold speculation, the Treasury disbursements having supplied the bulk of this demand. The price declined from 113⅛ to 111⅞, and later recovered to 112½. The Pacific Railroad issues made a sharp break on account of a semi-panic in Germany, where stories were afloat that the California Pacific would default the interest on its bonds, but this decline was followed by a buoyant turn in these securities. In the stock market a number of bear raids were made, consequent on the hostile legislation by Wisconsin against the roads in that State, and unfavorable reports in regard to the Lake Shore traffic returns. The death of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad for over twenty-six years, took place in May, and was followed by a decline in that stock at Philadelphia. A firmer tone characterized the dealings toward the close.

JUNE.

This month, setting all else aside, will pass into history as significant because of the agreement of both branches of Congress on a currency bill, thus relieving the business world of a most disquieting and damaging influence. The bill was signed by the President on the 22d inst. The passage of the bill was the signal for a bull movement on the Stock Exchange, and an improved feeling in business circles was almost immediately chronicled. The retirement of Mr. Richardson from the Secretaryship was one of the events of the month. Previous to his departure $5,000,000 of the new five per cents were secretly disposed of, and a call issued for a corresponding amount of 1862s. The sale of the new bonds caused a decline in Governments, but a recovery took place at the close. The suspension of the well-known banking-house of Turner Brothers also attracted much attention, and had a depressing effect on speculation. Money advanced to four to five per cent., owing to the changes incident to the Currency bill, and the increased activity on the Stock Exchange. The lawful reserve of the banks fell from $22,191,150 to $18,023,450, but at the close the same had advanced to $24,405,000, the increase being due to the abolishment of reserve on circulation, one of the features of the Currency bill. The Third National Bank of this city was the first to reduce its circulation—from $800,000 to $500,000—under the new act, this action having since been followed in many other instances. Gold dropped from 112¼ to 110½ on the issuance of President Grant's letter to Senator Jones on specie payments. An advance to 112 took place on the covering of "short" contracts, and the passage of the new Currency act, but at the close there was a reaction to 111. Exchange ranged from $4 87¾ to $4 89 for long, and $4 90½ to $4 91½ for demand. The market was, in the main, weak. Up to the final passage of the Currency bill the stock market was erratic in its course, but the settlement of this vexed question gave to buyers a fresh impetus, and an advance of 1 to 13 per cent. took place in investment and speculative shares. All operators for the moment turned bulls. Erie and Wabash may be classed as exceptionally irregular in their course. The former company ratified the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, but the same had no special influence on the price of the stock, which followed closely the course of the London market. Wabash broke in consequence of rumors that the company would not be able to meet its August interest obligations. The appointment of three new Directors, which guaranteed the payment of interest, later steadied the price of the stock.

JULY.

This month was noticeable for the commencement of new loan negotiations by Secretary Bristow, a syndicate of bankers headed by Messrs. August Belmont and J. W. Seligman & Co., having been awarded $45,000,000 of the new fives at par, in gold, less one quarter of one per cent. commission, $10,000,000 having at the same time been taken by private investors. The syndicate has still an option to take the whole balance ($124,000,000) of the loan before Feb. 1, 1875. Another event of interest was the opening of the Granger war on the railroads of Wisconsin, resulting in several suits against the latter. The United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin decided that the State had power to regulate fares within its boundary, but left open the important question of inter-State commerce. The whole matter was thereupon, by consent of counsel on both sides, left to be argued at the October term of the United States Supreme Court. As a result of the railroad litigations, North-west and St. Paul, afterward known as the Granger stocks, declined sharply. The former dropped from 43⅝ to 34¾ for the common, and 60¾ to 53 for preferred, and the latter from 39⅞ to 32¼ for the common, and 58 to 51½ for the preferred. Lake Shore broke from 76⅞ to 70½, owing to the non-declaration of a dividend. Western Union declined from 75½ to 70, and the remainder of the list fell off 1 to 5¼ per cent., with a partial recovery and steadier tone in the late dealings. The calling in of loans at the beginning of the month preparatory to disbursements for interest, dividends, &c., caused more activity in money, but the same was temporary, and later the supply was largely in excess of the demand. Gold fell from 110⅞ to 109, chiefly under the influence of the new loan negotiations. Exchange declined from $4 88 and $4 90½ to $4 86½ and $4 89, but advanced again at the close. Government bonds were quiet. At the close 1862s declined from 114 to 111½, for coupon, owing to the fact that the accepted bids for the new loan were smaller than anticipated, and in turn the call for 1862s by the Secretary reduced. Other issues also declined, but finally became firm.

AUGUST.

Extreme dullness prevailed again this month. Several failures occurred, retarding the recuperation which appeared to be making slow but sure progress. There was an improved feeling, however, at the close. The demand for money was necessarily limited, and two to three per cent. were the predominant rates. The net reserve of the banks rose from $29,283,175 to $31,724,100, but later fell to $26,730,275, chiefly in consequence of a large loss in specie referred to below. At the close the reserve stood at $27,170,675. Gold advanced from 109¼ to 110¼, on a flurry in the London market occasioned by heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, which advanced its rate to four per cent. Later a reduction to three per cent. took place, and gold fell off to 109½, closing at 109¾@109⅞. The disturbance in the London market had the effect of advancing sight exchange to 491, but a decline to 490 followed. Government bonds were strong and in active demand. On the first of the month the Secretary called in $25,000,000 of the five-twenties, to be paid Nov. 1. Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central defaulted on the interest due on its second mortgage bonds. The stock thereupon declined from 16⅜ to 11¼. Wabash was forced down from 37⅝ to 33½ on reports of a heavy decrease in earnings. Erie moved up at the close from 32¾ to 34⅛ in sympathy with an advance at London. Pacific Mail rose from 44¾ to 48¾, but the other changes were less important. Toward the close there was a firm feeling, and speculation left off strong in tone under renewed favorable prospects for the Autumn trade.

SEPTEMBER.

Comparatively speaking, there was a marked improvement in business circles, and hopes were entertained that the Fall trade would be more satisfactory than anticipated earlier in the season. The movement of the crops to tide-water had no perceptible effect on the money market, and capital could be had at unprecedentedly low rates of interest. The demand for currency from the West and South was of decidedly small proportions, and in this respect the month presented a marked contrast to its predecessors in previous years. The banks held an excess over lawful requirements of $25,546,700 at the close, against $27,170,675 at the beginning of the month. There was an active investment and speculative inquiry for securities, and Government, railroad bonds and shares improved materially. The Pacific mortgages advanced two to twelve per cent., but this was due to the funding of about $9,000,000 Union Pacific income bonds into new sinking funds. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined sharply, but subsequently made a partial recovery when the Pennsylvania Company announced its intention of paying the October interest. The stock market was active and excited, the operations having been on a more extensive scale than for a long time previous, the two last weeks having been particularly noticeable for activity. A "bull" feeling took possession of operators, and, notwithstanding an adverse decision to the railroads by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the upward movement continued. The improved feeling in mercantile circles, the ease in money, the announcement that the New-York Central Company would divide profits quarterly with its stockholders, and dividends by the Western Union, Rock Island, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies were the principal reasons under which the bull movement was made successful; a report by the President of the Ohio and Mississippi on the condition and prospects of the road, and negotiations between the Pacific Mail and Panama Companies for the purpose of encouraging a closer relationship, having been accessories to the upward movement. A partial reaction ensued, but in the final dealings strength again returned. Gold advanced from 109⅜ to 110¼ on an advance in exchange and the covering of short contracts. Exchange declined early in the month from $4 86½ to $4 83½ for long, and $4 89 to $4 86 for demand, but a recovery of one point followed under purchases stimulated by the early decline. The market was unaffected by the Citizen's Bank, of New-Orleans, suspension, its bills afloat having been very limited at the time of its suspension. Secretary Bristow called in $15,000,000 five-twenties of 1862, which ceased to bear interest Dec. 1.

OCTOBER.

The most notable events this month were the suspension of E. E. Morgan's Sons, of San Francisco, and other commercial failures of minor importance; the Chicago "corner" in corn, and the refusal of the grangers to forward grain in the expectation that prices would advance in the foreign markets. The banks lost heavily in reserve—the decrease having been from $25,505,500 to $15,179,525—mostly in specie. This, in turn, was due to the absorption of gold by the Treasury. The money market was scarcely influenced by the falling off in the bank reserves, and rates for call loans stood at 2½@3 per cent. most of the time. The gold speculation lacked animation, the two extremes of the price having been 109¾ and 110⅜. Exchange advanced to $4 86 for long and $4 89 for demand bills at the opening, in consequence of the stringency in money at London, and the failures alluded to above. Toward the close there was a reaction to $4 84 and $4 87½. The markets for securities were unfavorably affected by a "flurry" in the London market, caused by a heavy outflow of bullion from the Bank of England and the failures in this country. Erie dropped from 36 to 27 on Capt. Tyler's report, which was a great disappointment to holders. Lake Shore declined about six per cent., after advancing to 83½ on a negotiation of second consolidated mortgage bonds, which enabled the company to pay off its floating debt. The breaking of the blades of the propeller of the City of Peking, and accidents to other steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, had the effect of weakening the stock. At the close dullness set in, and the movements were unimportant. Government bonds and investment securities generally were strong and in active request from individual capitalists, banks, trust companies, &c.

NOVEMBER.

The events this month were neither important nor interesting, except on a few points. The movement of gold to Europe was inaugurated, the Bank of England rate of discount having been raised from four to six per cent., which advanced the rates of exchange on London to the specie shipping point. The local money market was extremely easy at two to four per cent. The disbursements for November interest, &c., resulted in an increase in net reserve by the banks of $3,500,000, but later the same ran down from $18,914,750 to $14,939,375. Gold advanced from 110 to 112 on account of the outflow of coin to Europe. Exchange moved up from $4 84 and $4 87½ to $4 86½ and $4 90¼, the supply of bills having been small and the demand active from bankers to make remittances against securities returned from Europe. There was a decline in long sterling to $4 85¼ at the close, when the Bank of England rate was raised, demand bills having been stiffened by the same influence. Government and railroad bonds were strong at a further improvement in prices. State bonds having been in improved demand for the Southern issues. The latter stimulated an advance in stocks of one to two per cent., but there was a reaction on the failure of the negotiations between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies referred to in the preceding review. The decline was recovered at the close, the improvement being accompanied by more activity. Missouri Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific preferred were moved up several per cent. on a decision by the United States Supreme Court confirming the validity of the transfer of the former road to the company by the State of Missouri. The Treasury issued a call for $5,000,000 five-twenties early in the month.

DECEMBER.

The closing month of 1874 was characterized by few features of special interest. The President's Message and Secretary Bristow's report on specie payments were much discussed, and had the effect of unsettling values on the Stock Exchange. The outflow of gold to Europe and shipments of currency to the West and South continued, depleting the bank reserves, but notwithstanding this, the monetary situation was chiefly noted for the ease and abundance of capital seeking employment. The highest rate for call loans was five and a half per cent., and the lowest, two per cent., the general rates having been three and four per cent., despite the decrease in the net reserve of the banks from $14,939,375 to $7,088,100. The Finance bill passed by the Senate attracted some attention in financial circles. The gold speculation weakened on the President's Message, and the price declined from 112¼ to 110½. The price later reached 112⅜. Early in the month there were some large importations of United States bonds from Europe, and the demand for exchange was active in consequence; but later the foreign exchanges were quiet and without feature. Government bonds declined in sympathy with gold, but in the subsequent dealings manifested great strength as a result of purchases on the part of investors and financial corporations. The highest prices were current at the close. State bonds were intensely dull and railroad bonds firm, and in good demand as a rule. The various Wabash issues, however, displayed marked weakness, holders having sold freely, owing to rumors that the company would be unable to meet its accruing interest obligations. These rumors also had the effect of causing free sales of the stock, and unsettling the general market for stocks. In connection with Wabash the operations of an impecunious speculator, about two weeks since, will be remembered. In addition to these unfavorable elements may be mentioned the trouble among the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the investigation of its affairs by the Ways and Means Committee, now pending; the President's Message on specie payments early in the month, the effect of which was only temporary, however; the occurrence of failures in mercantile circles and the close approach of annual settlements. These causes had a very depressing effect on speculation, and prices declined from one to thirteen per cent., Wabash falling from 32½ to 18½, and Pacific Mail from 45⅝ to 33⅝; the remainder of the list showing a decline of one to five per cent.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices made during the present year, and also the highest and lowest prices for 1873:

	1874.		1873.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. C. and Hud.	105⅝	96	106½	77⅛
Chicago and Rock I.	109⅛	92½	117⅜	80½
Pacific Mail	51¼	33⅝	76⅞	25
St. Paul Common	49⅜	[illegible]	62¼	21⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅞	48	79½	43¾
Western Union	83⅛	68	94½	43¼
Union Pacific	38¾	23	39½	14¾
Lake Shore	84⅝	67⅞	97¾	57¼
Toledo and Wabash	55¼	19½	75¾	32¾
North-western Com.	62¼	34¾	85	31½
North-western Pref.	73⅜	52	93⅞	53
Delaware and Lack.	112⅝	99	106	79½
New-Jersey Central	109½	99¼	106⅜	85¾
Panama	117¾	101	120	77½
Erie	51¼	26	69¼	35⅝
Ohio and Miss.	36	21⅞	49⅝	21
C., C. and I. C.	32⅝	8	43⅞	16⅜
Harlem	134⅝	118¾	140	90

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1—P. M.

New-Year's Day was observed to-day at the Stock Exchange as a holiday and no business was transacted. For the information of our readers we append the closing quotations of Thursday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday
U. S. new 5s, coup. 1881	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20, coup., 1867	122	122
American Gold	111⅞	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½@$4 85¾	
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	103¼
Pacific Mail	37⅛	36½
St. Paul Common	38	38⅞
St. Paul Preferred	57	58¾
Western Union	79⅝	79⅞
Union Pacific	36⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	80	80
Toledo and Wabash	20⅞	21⅛
North-western Common	47⅜	47⅞
North-western Preferred	61¼	62
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½
Panama	115	115
Erie	27⅞	29⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	32¼
C. C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	128	128

The coupons of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

The coupons due on the 1st of January, 1875, on the interest land warrant bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 23 Fifth avenue, on presentation.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, from the interest bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, and the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Union Trust Company.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of *Five* and *Six ₩ Cent.*, respectively, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to the depositors of the Bowery Savings Bank on and after the 18th inst.

The Coupons of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Exchange place.

The Coupons of Altoona City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Lloyd & Hutchinson.

The Board of Directors of the Long Island Bank, Brooklyn, have declared a dividend of *Five ₩ Cent.*, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The January coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western, and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank.

The Jan. 1, 1875, coupons from the Canton Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Brown Brothers & Co.

Six ₩ Cent. interest will be paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and *Five ₩ Cent.* on the excess over $2,000, by the Dry Dock Savings Bank. Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

The President of the Oriental Savings Bank has announced that a dividend of *Six ₩ Cent.* per annum is now due on all sums of $5 or more, which are now, and have been, on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn, will stand on the books as actual cash deposits.

The President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution announces that a dividend at the rate of *Six ₩ Cent.* per annum has been declared on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the third Monday in the present month. Interest not called for will remain on deposit.

The following coupons, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after to-day, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on presentation: Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company; Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Syracuse Northern Railroad Company, Canada Southern Railroad Company, (interest bonds;) Grand Rapids, Newaga and Lake Shore Railroad Company; North-western Telegraph Company, St. Louis National Stock Yard, New-York Institute for the Blind, Rochester Water Loan, Peekskill Water Loan, City of Syracuse, Town of Leroy, Town of Covington, Town of Warsaw, Town of Middlebury, Town of German Flats, Town of Pavillion.

THE WHITE FLAG OF FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "A book just published by M. Gustave Desjardins, on French national emblems, has revived the question mooted nearly two years ago as to the historical claims of the White Flag. M. Desjardins contends that up to 1789 France had no national flag, but that every regiment had its own standard decorated with a white badge, the old Huguenot symbol which was adopted by Henri IV. As for the white cornet, which he regards as the ancestor of the White Flag, it was introduced in the middle of the sixteenth century as a sign of superior command. But Charles IX. and Henri IV. were the only Kings who used it, though up to the Revolution every Colonel was entitled to display it. The cockade varied in different regiments; but in 1767 the infantry received a white cockade, and under Louis XVI. it was extended to the cavalry. In the navy, both blue and red were originally hoisted, then blue alone; while Louis XVI. reserved the White Flag for his own vessel, allowing merchant vessels, however, to employ it coupled with some distinctive badge. In the eighteenth century merchant vessels universally adopted the White Flag. The colors of Paris, red and blue, displayed after the fall of the Bastille, formed, in conjunction with the white cockade of the troops, the tricolor cockade, and the colors becoming national were transferred to the flags. M. Desjardins intimates that the Emigrés and Vendéens were mistaken in regarding the White Flag as the ensign of Henri IV. The Legitimists, however, cite the authority of Favyn, 1620, who mentioned the white cornet as the national color, and Beneton, 1739, who gives still more emphatic testimony to the same effect. They also appeal to Lafayette's 'Memoirs,' which state that he proposed the tricolor, instead of blue and red, because the latter formed the Orleans livery, and because he wished to nationalize the old French color, white, by combining it with the colors of the Revolution. They urge also that, even after the tricolor was adopted for the cockade, the White Flag was unfurled above the King in the Assembly in 1790, and was retained by Colonels of regiments till 1791; while the Assembly, in decreeing in 1790 that the tricolor should be adopted by the navy, distinctly recited that the White Flag had up to that time been the naval ensign. The *Journal Officiel* and the Orleanist *Soleil* side with M. Desjardins, while the *Union* insists that the Comte de Chambord was under no mistake in nailing the White Flag to his mast. The former would fain prove the tricolor to be of older date than its competitor, for they maintain that the French arms under Louis XIV. showed three *fleur-de-lys* flags—red, white, and blue—grouped on each side so as to form the tricolor, while the Legitimists lay stress on the white cornet, and on the use of white for scarfs, plumes, and cockades.

CARE OF THE FEET.

The experiences of a citizen of Wilmington, Del., are thus set forth by the *Commercial* of that city: "THE TIMES urges that in Winter warm woolen stockings should be worn instead of the light cotton ones used during Summer, and for most people this is probably good advice. Yet, in keeping the feet warm, experience does so differ! Our attention was recently called to a gentleman of this city, who for twenty years has worn no stockings at all, having dispensed with them in order to keep his feet warm. He had been a sufferer with cold feet, until he tried this plan, but he finds it to work admirably. He wears close-fitting shoes, buttoning well up to the ankle, and he carefully washes his feet twice a day, not necessarily, however, in cold water, the object being simply to remove the excretory deposits from the skin, and keep the circulation quickened. This is a case extraordinary, yet the gentleman assures us that others who had had cold feet in Winter have followed his plan with equal success."

A TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "It is reported that a Douglassville man, who has been for some time engaged in the endeavor to invent a telegraph that will be equally efficient as the one now in use, and dispense entirely with wires and poles, reports that he has succeeded in his efforts, and as soon as his caveat is filed will make known his plans."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MME. L'ARCHIDUC—Miss Emily Soldene and Company. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

On the whole, the death record of the City for 1874 is more satisfactory than might have been expected. There were many deaths among children; but, though there was an increase of deaths from diphtheria and whooping-cough, as compared with 1873, there was a marked decrease in mortality from other disorders, notably scarlatina and croup. The total percentage of mortality for the City, including the newly-annexed Westchester districts, shows a reduction of nearly 1½ per cent. per thousand compared with that of 1873. Diarrheal complaints carried off fewer victims than usual, the Summer having been favorable for health. The Coroners' office reports a formidable array of deaths from unnatural causes. For example: 152 people were killed by falling down stairs, elevators, hatchways, and from windows. In fact, the number of deaths which may be fairly classed under the head of "careless accidents" is very large; it is large enough to show that we live in an age of recklessness and wasteful haste. Taken altogether, these returns furnish material for much curious study.

ALFONSO XII., as we must henceforth know him, seems to have conquered the Spanish throne without bloodshed. The army and navy of the late Republic give in their adhesion to the new King. SERRANO transfers the command of the armies of Spain to Gen. LASERNA, and, we must presume, accepts the situation. The plot has succeeded, the military chiefs having insidiously secured the power which in Spain makes and unmakes Kings and Presidents—the army. As was expected, DE RIVERA, Captain General of Madrid, held the key of the situation; he was supreme in the capital, where all plots centred, and whence the lines of power went forth. He could not be superseded, and his threat to declare DON ALFONSO King of Spain has been promptly fulfilled. The restoration of the Bourbons, so lately driven out with the shameless ISABELLA, begins the year darkly for Spain, and for popular liberty in Europe. It is retrogression, and will discourage many who may forget that even these six years of comparative anarchy have taught the Spanish how little personal government they really need.

It is expected that among the immediate results of the restoration of the Spanish Bourbons will be the stamping out of Carlism and the pacification of Cuba. The first of these is quite possible. So long as DON ALFONSO and DON CARLOS were rival pretenders to the throne made vacant by the flight of ISABELLA, opposition to the Republic was divided. The establishment of one meant defeat to the other. ALFONSO represents royalty, Bourbonism, and Ultramontanism. He makes haste to announce his intention to defend the Holy See; he telegraphs to the Pope for his blessing. The elements that have attached themselves to the cause of DON CARLOS must largely gravitate toward the triumphant son of ISABELLA the Catholic. But the troubles of Cuba are older than the revolution of 1868. What the Bourbons would not do before, they are not likely to do now. It will be difficult to unite the Spaniards and the Creoles. It is too late.

One of those interminable and bloody feuds which have so long convulsed the Cherokee Nation has broken out again. The Ross party and the Ridge party made war upon each other until the greater portion of the latter faction were destroyed. The vendetta has been revived, and our reports now say that the Ross party is in arms once more, but for what special purpose is not made to appear. The dispatches from Vinita, Indian Territory, have an air of panic about them, the number of the marching belligerents being varied from seventy-five to two hundred men, as the tide of apprehension rises or falls. Non-combatants are sent to the rear and warm work is expected. Advocates of the bill to set up the Territory of Oklahoma in this disturbed country will find in this tumult a new argument for their scheme.

Sudden grief has come upon the Hudson River Tunnel project. The company having the enterprise in charge began work at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, claiming that the land taken was part of a public way and liable to condemnation for railroad purposes under the General Railroad law of New-Jersey. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company claim to own this land. Chancellor RUNYON has granted an injunction against the Tunnel Company; his decision is to the effect that if the property in dispute be part of a public street the railroad corporation is entitled to prior rights in the premises. The question of ownership is not decided; but the injunction against the Tunnel Company must be granted. This stops the work for a time, and possibly it may be an effectual blow at the scheme.

THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM.

Probably no honest man who ever advocated the system of subsidies to private corporations will deny, in view of recent occurrences, that the system has not worked well. The history of the Union Pacific subsidy was only fully written in the light of the Crédit Mobilier investigation, and it was certainly a very dismal one. No such shock has been given to the confidence of the people in their representatives for years as that which the Crédit Mobilier disclosures administered. It brought to public notice not only the fact that here and there a Congressman would take bribes, but that the moral standard in Congress was, in many regards not before unsuspected, lamentably low. It was not surprising that a speculation yielding enormous profits should be attractive to Congressmen, but it was both surprising and discouraging, that gentlemen of good standing holding that position should be unable to see that they had no right to take enormous profits out of the assets of a company heavily indebted to the Government. In the case of the Pacific Mail Company—which is the latest development of the system—there are worse features. Here there is evidence of out and out bribery. There has been little effort to cover up the character of the transaction. The bribers and the bribed are trying to conceal each other's identity; those who have passed the line of criminality, are naturally afraid of the consequences of detection. But the operation as between themselves could not have been much cloaked. It must have been naked corruption. There was a show of argument and an ostentatious parade of "entertainments," but these latter only touched the fringe of the $890,000. A large part of that sum must have gone in direct bargain and sale. Possibly there may have been a thin—a very thin—veil of pretended speculation in the stock of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. But the records, so far, go to establish a clear case of open, unqualified corruption.

What we should like now to call the attention of our readers to is the evidence that the disgraceful developments we have witnessed are, in some degree, a logical consequence of granting subsidies under our system of government. Under any government there is always grave danger of misapplication of funds and of demoralization in the department granting the subsidy. The fact that public money is expended in a way that benefits specified individuals more than it does the community that is taxed to raise the money has in itself a tendency to produce laxness, irregularity, and even fraud, however closely and honorably the process may be watched. And this tendency increases in force precisely in proportion as the responsibility of the Government to the people, and of subordinate officials to their superiors, is weakened. Under the Government of the United States, responsibility is by no means firmly or efficiently established. Our system was not framed for the execution by the Federal Government of greatly extended trusts. It was not expected, at the foundation of the system, that any such trusts would be reposed in its hands. That part of the work of government which was intimately connected with the affairs of citizens was left, in theory, to the States. Circumstances, more powerful than statutes, have forced on the Federal power duties and prerogatives of the most extended character. But the system for administering these remains practically unamended.

On the one hand, the Federal agency is unfitted to discharge offices requiring delicate and firmly-established responsibility among its parts; and on the other hand, the methods by which the people can become acquainted with the manner in which the business of the Federal Government is transacted are poor and inadequate, and the still more important methods by which Federal officers can be called to account, are so insufficient that they can hardly be said to have a real existence.

It is in consequence of these facts that the subsidy system cannot be expected to work well with us. It never has done so, and it is not likely to do so without great changes. It has produced corruption, waste, extravagance, and scandal; and it has not produced commercial fruits commensurate with the expectations of its friends. It may as well be abandoned first as last.

SOUTHERN SKIES.

The attractions of cold and snowy Northern Winter, with its sparkle of ice and tinkle of sleigh-bells, with its stimulating air and its myriad social enjoyments, are not strong enough to keep many thousands of people from migrating southward from the Eastern, Middle, and North-western States as soon as there is a hint of cold in the wind. Our climate has a hundred fascinations in its capricious changes which are unknown to the inhabitants of more southern latitudes. But it is harsh, and its fierce Summer heat and the sharp coldness of its Winter, so strongly and strangely contrasted, undermine and ruin many a stalwart constitution, whose owner finds himself prostrated just at the moment that he needs all his strength. New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and the West yearly report a fresh and extensive crop of invalids, who are annoyed beyond measure at the sudden failure of their energies, and who turn to the balmy breezes and the equable temperature of the Southern States and the West India Islands for healing and relief. People fly from the deadly east winds of Boston as from the approach of the plague, and crowd the tranquil sea-beaches and the odorous and rich forests, or thread the pretty bayous among the lowlands on the Gulf or the Southern Atlantic. They crowd the steamers for South Carolina and Florida; they wander, guide-book in hand, through the streets of Richmond, as they once did through Coblentz or Cologne. They skirt about the ruins of historic Sumter in a yacht that dances on the blue waters of Charleston Bay; they promenade on the bluffs and levees of beautiful Savannah; and they throng Jacksonville and Pilatka; hunt in the forests around Enterprise; or penetrate to the mystic recesses near Lake Okechobee. In their train they cause to spring up good hotels where poor ones stood before; while smart villages, and land improvement companies whose prospectuses are remarkable for everything save modesty, rise out of forests and swamps. New-Orleans finds its moldering yet pleasant chambers taken possession of, for a few months every year, by troops of seemingly moribund men and women, who grow better daily as soon as they find repose from racking extremes of climate, and who scatter money profusely round about them. Matches are made and sealed, and sometimes the invalid who went South to die remains there to rear a numerous family, and to learn how to lament the fate of those who remain behind in the uncertain climate of the North.

Amicable interchange of opinion between political opponents, too, is fostered by the frequent journeys which exhausted politicians make to the South; and the men and women who have managed to keep alive the bitternesses engendered by the war until now will soon see them fade away. Northerner and Southerner stray together over battle-fields where, in the grim, terrible years which now seem a century past, they stood opposed as foes; they discuss important political and social issues with courtesy, forbearance, and a common sympathy; and they gain additional confidence in each other daily. The candid and impartial testimony of the thousands of influential Northerners outside the sphere of politics who have spent a few Winters in the South, since the era of reconstruction began, has been of incalculable service in tending to solidify and unite the interests of the Northern and Southern States. The cordial and earnest advice of the generous LAMAR, "My countrymen, know each other, and you will learn to love one another," is practiced daily.

The migration this Winter, despite the pressing nature of the times, has already been very large. The principal resorts in Florida are crowded, and will probably remain so until April. Despite the distracted condition of Louisiana, there are tourists in the Teche country and along the blooming shores bordering on the Mississippi; and wherever roses blossom and the live oak or the palmetto or the orange tree flourishes, refugees from Northern snows may be seen.

KING KALAKAUA'S SUBJECTS.

It is a singular and happy circumstance that, while the discovery of the Sandwich Islands is recalled to memory by the erection of a monument to Capt. COOK, the reigning sovereign of that group should be making a friendly visit to the United States. Modern history has been so crowded with adventure by sea and land that COOK and his voyages seem as far off as the exploits of HAKLUYT and MANDEVILLE. The boys of this generation do not linger over the pages of *Cook's Voyages* and *Riley's Narrative* as did their fathers and grandfathers. Even the name of Owyhee has disappeared from modern maps, and no longer marks the island that gives its title to the Hawaiian Kingdom. Yet it is less than one hundred years since COOK sighted those islands where he subsequently lost his life. To be sure, the Spaniards, whose adventurous galleons were on every sea, possessed some knowledge of the group before the tragical death of the great circumnavigator brought it into the notice of the civilized world. But our practical knowledge of the so-called Sandwich Islands begins with the death of COOK. When he landed there in 1778 the natives were in a state of barbarism. The population was ruled by feudal chiefs, each of whom had his small domain and his special jealousies and quarrels with his neighbors. Internecine wars were common; paganism and superstition were supreme, and the social condition of the people was as low as can possibly be imagined. The delicious climate and generous soil of the islands met every wish. There was no necessity for exertion, or for provident labor. The earth yielded an abundance for the simple wants of man; and, but for the ambitions of warring chiefs, the islands, girt about with the warm waves of the Pacific, might have been an earthly paradise. There is no need that we should believe the story that COOK and his companions were devoured by the islanders. The people were bad enough, but it is very doubtful if they were cannibals.

This strange chapter in the history of South Sea adventure comes freshly back to us as we read of a monument being set up on the spot near which the famous navigator fell. The change is great in the condition of the islands since the world first learned to know them. Now the natives have not only a consolidated government, but one that is largely elective. Indeed, besides choosing a Legislative Assembly, the people have twice been called upon to give their suffrages to determine who should be their sovereign. Education is widely diffused; there is an average of one teacher for every twenty-seven children in the Kingdom. Voting is intelligently conducted, the laws are liberal and well enforced, and religious ordinances and institutions are amply maintained. Capt. COOK was murdered while attempting to seize the person of the island King as a hostage for the future good conduct of his subjects. To-day the lineal successor of that monarch, so far as any line can exist, is traveling in the United States. He inspects our system of material progress and manner of life with the intelligence of an enlightened ruler. His eager curiosity is not that of an unlettered barbarian, but of an educated, well-trained sovereign, who visits for the first time a domain greater than his own. And this man is the chief of a people who, less than one hundred years ago, were steeped in the mere sensuous luxury of existence. To-day they export two or three millions of products, are desirable customers in the markets of the world, and rank with civilized nations.

We do not forget that the introduction of the Christian religion is chiefly responsible for this remarkable change. Nor need we recall the fact that even this conservative power with difficulty holds back the native population from that lapse into barbarism which is so natural to the Polynesian race. Nor does it seem that the fading out of the native population makes any argument in the case. COOK estimated the population in 1778 to be 400,000; it was estimated at 142,000 in 1822; but the first official census, taken in 1832, gave a sum total of only 130,313. In 1872, the native population had dwindled to 51,531. Contact with foreigners has done this work. Foreign diseases are specially fatal to the race. Living simply and in the open air, they were easily destroyed by the influences which came with a change of diet, dress, and other habits. But the decrease is not so much due to premature deaths as to the unfruitfulness of the race under its new conditions. This fact has attracted the attention of the reigning sovereign, who has offered a premium to native families whose healthy offspring replenish largely the aboriginal element. Perhaps civilization might have done better for the Hawaiian Islands; but it might have done worse.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

A body so worthy of attentive and respectful hearing as the American Medical Association steps to the front to redress the grievances of the Medical Corps of the army. At the last annual meeting of this association, four hundred and twenty-five delegates from all parts of the United States being present, it was unanimously resolved "that, in their opinion, it was just and right that the rank of the medical officers of the army should be fully equal to that of the officers of the other staff corps, and of the Medical Corps of the navy, which is not the case under existing laws." A committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed for the purpose of memorializing Congress on this subject, and of securing the co-operation of the several State and county medical societies for the same purpose. The delegates were no doubt constrained to this action by proper feelings of indignation that Congress failed to place on an equal footing with its associate staff departments a corps of not inferior importance in the administration of the army, and of pride that the association were engaged in vindicating the rights of surgeons who have, in the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, recorded facts and results which honor their profession.

The injustice of existing legislation in army medical affairs consists in the exclusion of the Assistant Surgeon, who enters the service at the foot of the list as first lieutenant, from promotion to the rank of major for at least a quarter of a century, and practically from all chance whatever of exceeding that grade. In all the other corps of our army, the average number of years from a first lieutenantcy to a majority is ten, to a lieutenant colonelcy sixteen, and to a colonelcy twenty-three. The newly-commissioned Assistant Surgeon attains, after five years' service, the rank of captain, but his promotion to the next grade, that of major, is contingent upon a vacancy occurring among the full Surgeons, who now number only fifty. The present senior Assistant Surgeons expected their advancement upon the resumption of promotion in the staff corps, under a law passed at the last session of Congress; *but that law canceled all the existing vacancies in the Medical Corps, except those at the bottom of the list of Assistant Surgeons*, and the two vacant lieutenant colonelcies in the Purveyor's Department of the Medical Corps were likewise closed to the two senior Surgeons of the army. An unintentional injustice was thus perpetrated by Congress upon a class of officers who already enjoyed fewer substantial grades than other parallel departments of the army. The Medical Corps has a ratio of Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels in the proportion of one to every 102 officers on the active list, while the other staff corps of the army have one Colonel to from thirteen to eighteen officers, and one Lieutenant Colonel to from eight to thirteen officers, respectively.

In the present active list of the medical staff of the navy, which is numerically smaller than that of the army, are found fourteen officers corresponding, in rank and pay, to the two Colonels in the army Medical Corps. The number of officers ranked and paid in the navy like the army Major is the same for both corps; but while the army has one hundred and fifty medical officers who rank as Lieutenants and Captains, the navy has only one hundred officers in this lowest grade of rank and emoluments. There are *seventeen* officers in the Medical Department of the navy who were retired upon the rank and pay of Commodores or Brigadier Generals, while *not one* of this grade of officers exists on the retired list of the officers of the medical staff of the army!

Injustice so glaring as this, and none the less glaring because unintended, the American Medical Association petitions Congress to remedy, by enacting the following proposed law, which leaves unchanged the total number of medical officers, as at present authorized in our army; does away with the inexpressive title of Assistant Surgeon, as England has done, (without, however, diminishing the standard of examination and qualification required to reach the rank of major,) and provides for an encouraging process of study and uniform promotion, up to the grade of colonel, at the end of thirty years' honorable service:

> "Surgeons of less than five years' service shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of First Lieutenants of cavalry; Surgeons of more than five and less than thirteen years' service, the rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains of cavalry; Surgeons of more than thirteen and less than twenty-three years service, the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors; Surgeons of more than twenty-three and less than thirty years' service, the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonels; and Surgeons of thirty years' service and upward, the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels."

This pressing question is not one of simple justice or injustice to individuals in the Army Medical Staff, for the Medical Corps of the army is not only losing its younger and better men by resignation, but no adequate inducements are held out to new comers. Congress must pointedly ask itself whether the nation can pecuniarily afford to let the Army Medical Staff thus dwindle by failure to make its positions attractive to the science and talent of the country. Both in and out of the army, the least paid medical and surgical skill, as every one appreciates, is the most dearly paid. The American soldier, especially, is too expensively recruited, armed, trained, clothed, fed, sheltered, and transported, to warrant the slightest tampering with his health and life, or with the salubrity of camp and garrison, by persons lost to usefulness in the civil branch of the profession, who would seek entrance into the army over a lowered standard of admission. The great problems of army hygiene—so pregnant of good in days of peace, and so indispensable to success in time of war—are not to be solved by such men. Nor are its blessed fruits to be harvested in military life by other than competent hands. The hygienist from civil life finds himself applied, as it were, to a new profession in the army. One not familiar with the subject, can readily realize the amount of special experience which must be necessary to equip the successful army medical officer. Hence the recklessness, waste, and inhumanity which the Surgeon General declares are the consequence of intrusting these all-important functions to temporary or contract appointments. Will not Congress improve the rank and pecuniary status of this corps of the army so as to obtain and keep in the future properly qualified medical officers?

THE GERMANS IN OHIO.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio is distinguishing itself by vigorous efforts to drive German instruction out of the public schools of the State, and is consequently arousing the indignation of the entire mass of Teutonic voters. The hardy Senator who had the courage to introduce a bill for the exclusion of German from the schools in the Ohio Senate the other day has been overwhelmed by the torrent of invective poured upon him by the Germanic press. He is held up to ridicule and contempt, is loaded with epithets lengthy and harsh of sound, and doubtless by this time heartily regrets that he ever undertook a task which brings so many kicks and curses. But the party, with its fatal talent for persistence in blundering, will make a grand effort to accomplish its object. It fortifies itself in the false position which it has assumed by pointing to the attempts at making school instruction exclusively English in other States where there are large foreign populations, and it sings the same familiar song about "the reduction as much as possible of the tax for school purposes" which we have been treated to wherever Bourbonism and its intolerance have been revived. Whatever may be the wisdom of measures for Americanizing the schools in certain States, there can be no good reason for such proceedings in such States as Ohio, Missouri, and others whither the Germans constantly flock in enormous numbers.

The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* recently declared that all the schools in that city might as well be closed as to banish from them the instruction in German, and further announces that the Teutons will do all they can to maintain the feature there. It certainly seems reasonable that both English and German should be taught in common schools provided for the accommodation of children of both nationalities. Great injustice would be done the children of many thousands of German parents if the German instruction were suddenly done away with, for those thousands are too poor to pay for the teaching of their children in private schools. An attempt at a hasty Americanizing process, such as the Ohio Democrats evidently would like to put into practice, would certainly be a consummate failure. These Democrats probably fancy that the immigrant has no opinions of his own in the matter, and, above all, has no right to have any. They do not see that there is anything to be gained by an intimate communion of the two languages in the instruction-room. To their benighted intellects, it very likely appears absurd that the child of the citizen of this country should bother his head with the acquisition of a foreign tongue; or that the needs and desires of "the Dutch," as they are scornfully called, are to be taken into consideration. There is a radical incapacity on the part of the average Democrat to conceive of the benefit of any concession to the foreigner who deserts his native shores for our own. These Ohio Democrats talk with the utmost serenity of manner about "compulsory education" for the rebellious Germans. But the editor of the above-mentioned *Volksfreund* wrote a paragraph the other day in which he said that "compulsory education certainly cannot go so far that parents will be forced to send their children to appointed schools;" and we imagine that he clenched his teeth very hard when he wrote it.

So long as public schools exist, they certainly ought to be founded on a plan which is satisfactory to all classes attending them. In them the future citizens should meet, and learn each other's language. There, too, they should become acquainted with each other's habits and characteristics, and be prepared for the breaking down of national prejudices, and for a fitting accord in maturer years. There are many things in the German language and character which we can well afford to borrow, and which children can get in the public schools, where they associate with Germans who are to be their fellow-citizens through life. If the Ohio Democrats could have their way, however, they would, in their zeal for Americanizing all our populations at once, separate the German and American pupils as by a wall of adamant. They would drive the young Teutons, whose fathers could afford it to private schools, where they would grow up without being Americanized at all, and would prevent the young American from comprehending in his school experiences many phases which are interesting and valuable.

BELFAST.

At the beginning of this month, an incident occurred memorable in the municipal annals of Belfast. The corporation of the world's linenopolis met together to present the Mayor with a new badge of office. Belfast has now assumed such a foremost rank among great towns that her citizens had for some time been thinking that the Mayor's chain of office was of far too humble a character for such a magnate, and, acting thereupon, have presented him with a magnificent new chain.

Sixty years since, WAKEFIELD, in his work on Ireland, dubbed Belfast the most prosperous place, and could he see the town to-day he would certainly repeat that statement. The rise of Belfast is more directly traceable than the rise of most large cities to the influence of an individual family. It is well known that Ireland was, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to cadets of English houses, somewhat as Australia is to them now. The younger sons sought their fortunes there by the score, and three-fourths of the Irish country gentlemen of to-day are descended from English houses. Foremost among the English soldier adventurers in the reign of JAMES I. was ARTHUR CHICHESTER, a scion of an ancient stock, whose chief may still be found under his venerable roof-tree in that part of Devonshire where Canon KINGSLEY passed his boyhood, and of which he delights to tell in his charming stories. ARTHUR CHICHESTER had no cause to regret his emigration. He pitched upon what may be described as a "corner allotment," and got a huge grant of lands around his castle, on a part of which there now stands the town of Belfast. The town gradually grew up beneath the great Lord's castle, with the advantage—no slight one then and long after—of his protection, and his interest at court obtained for it various municipal and political privileges, so that before long it became the principal port and town of that "plantation" which JAMES I. made in Ulster, when he distributed some 800,000 acres of forfeited land. In fact, Belfast's charter of incorporation bears date 1611, the year when JAMES began to create baronets, pretending that the money for which he sold the dignity was to assist in settling Ulster, whereas there is excellent reason to believe that Ulster never saw a groat of it.

The cotton manufacture was introduced about 1777, by Mr. JOY, who was one of the proprietors of the Belfast *News Letter*, and made such rapid progress that by 1800 it afforded employment to 27,000 persons within a circuit of ten miles. In 1785 a linen-hall was erected called the White Linen Hall, and not long after the Brown Linen Hall was built. The linen manufacture has, as all the world knows, since become the most famous in the world.

Had Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER's successors been prudent, the Marquis of DONEGAL, his representative, would to-day have been as wealthy if not wealthier than the Duke of WESTMINSTER. A writer in 1812 says that every brick in the town then belonged to Lord DONEGAL, but that he got comparatively very little income from it. This was in consequence of the ruinous leases which he and his ancestors had given for the sake of ready money. At the present time, nearly all of it is leased in perpetuity, and Lord DONEGAL's interest is probably not worth £20,000 a year. ARTHUR YOUNG refers to this property as affording a more reckless example of gross carelessness of the rights of heirs than any which came under his notice in Ireland—and this is saying much.

Of late years Belfast has grown and prospered exceedingly, and new trades, notably iron ship building, have sprung up. Although not yet numbering 200,000, and therefore very much smaller in point of population than some other Irish towns, it is unequaled for an air of business briskness. The country for many miles round is naturally affected by this. Properties once owned by inert country squires, now belong to active, wealthy men of business, who have transformed them, and land has, as a consequence, gone up in price for a wide circuit. A principal drawback to life in Belfast has been the intense religious rancor which has pervaded it, but of late there appears to have been a lull in this respect, and there are some signs that the common sense of the majority will combine to keep the pious antagonists apart. No town is in less favor with the Roman Catholic hierarchy, as a hot-bed of Presbyterianism, and the seat of the most successful of the "godless colleges," as the "Queen's Colleges" are called; but notwithstanding the frowns of Cardinal CULLEN, Belfast "goes a-head," and in her energy and industry sets an excellent example for her sister towns to follow.

A STEAMER SUNK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1.—A special to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., to-day, says the steamer John B. Maude struck an old sunken barge last night about midnight while near or at what is known as O. K. Landing, forty miles above Helena, and sunk in about twelve feet of water. No lives were lost. The Maude left this port last evening with 800 bales of cotton and a good list of passengers. All the passengers were brought back here by the steamer Phil Allen. It is believed the boat and cargo will not prove a total loss, but the river is rising so fast at this point that she is in great danger unless speedily raised.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The Commission of Appeals will meet on Tuesday next at 10 A. M., at Albany, in the court-room of the Court of Appeals, and will hold two sessions a day during the term. No causes will be set down for a particular day, or put over the term without a special order of the commission or good cause shown. The following is the Day Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1875: Nos. 3, 8, 9, 26, 141, 152, 182, 200, 232, and 237.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

FEDERAL "INTERFERENCE"—GEN. EMORY ON THE ACTION AND INFLUENCE OF THE TROOPS—INTIMIDATION IN LINCOLN PARISH—TESTIMONY OF VARIOUS PERSONS FROM RAPIDES PARISH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 1.—Mr. Forman, in continuation of his testimony before the Congressional Committee yesterday said:

FEDERAL "INTERFERENCE" THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the next most important court, is a disreputable character. He was a member of the notorious Lynch Returning Board, and is utterly unreliable. These are samples of the rest under the Kellogg régime. (There are in this city three or four honorable exceptions on the District Bench.) These are the immediate cause of the distress and depression prevailing. The primary cause of all is the perpetual interference of the Federal Government with local concerns by means of the Army and Federal officials in New-Orleans. If the Federal army had not seized the State-house and controlled the organization of the Legislature in 1872 the McEnery Government and Conservative Legislature would have complete control. If the Federal Army had not demanded the surrender of the State-house and public buildings on the 18th of September, 1874, the McEnery Government would have had undisputed and peaceable control of the State until the end of its term of office, and peace and confidence would have been restored. All we wish, all we need, is to be allowed to govern ourselves, and select our own Legislature and officers, without interference by Federal officials, civil or military. We are fully capable of self-government with equality for all before the law.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMORY AND CAPT. SNOW.

Gen. Emory was called and testified:—Have been commander here for three years. I was here before and during the election. All my troops were brought here before the election. After giving, in detail, the disposition of the troops as they existed on election day, Gen. Emory stated that they were so placed by order of superior military authority, based on a requisition from Attorney General Williams. I was directed to arrange my men in the city so as to preserve peace. There was no disturbance. I could not say any troops were used on election day. I have no knowledge of a White League. My impression is that peace was kept on election day only by the presence of the troops. There were several reviews before the election. They were not made to affect public sentiment.

Capt. Snow testified he was in Rapides Parish on the day of the election. He knew of no intimidation except what he was told by Mr. Kelso.

TESTIMONY OF AN OFFICAL OF LINCOLN PARISH.

Allen Greene, of Lincoln Parish, testified that he was waited upon by Conservatives who requested that the meetings of negroes they were holding at night be discontinued; we did so; was afterward waited on by a party of men who requested him to make some changes in the parish officers; I thought the best thing was to resign. Mr. Greene then went on to say that he was intimidated. He enumerated the members of his family holding office in the parish—some half a dozen.

WHY THE WHITES LEFT ON THE APPROACH OF TROOPS.

Judge Trimble was the next witness examined. He stated that the election was perfectly quiet in his section, including five parishes; knew of no intimidation except that produced by United States cavalry raiding through the country, and the case of Mr. Greene which he spoke of. In answer to a question why the presence of troops caused the white population to leave the parish, Judge Trimble stated they were anxious to vote at the election, and after that they came forward and offered to surrender themselves, but were not arrested. The officers exhibited long lists of names of those they said were to be arrested, including many prominent persons; Deputy Marshals had warrants of arrest in blank. He testified to the cutting of telegraph wires, and the arraignment before him of the officer who had committed the act.

At the conclusion of Judge Trimble's testimony the committee adjourned to meet to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Custom-house.

INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Much interest is manifested in the proceedings before the Investigating Committee. Their rooms are crowded during the examination of the witnesses, and there seems to be no clashing, political or otherwise. The investigation progresses very smoothly. The committee will probably get through in two or three days. There being a large number of persons in the city from the interior to attend the meeting of the Legislature, all the witnesses wanted, or rather necessary, can be summoned at once.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY.

TESTIMONY OF A COLORED STATE SEANTOR.

State Senator Stamps testified that he knew of no intimidation, except threats of non-employment. Some of the colored men were told if they did not turn in their registration papers to the Democratic committee they would be discharged. That form of intimidation did not enable them to carry the district. He thinks about 200 voted the Democratic ticket. Has talked with about twenty-five of the 200 since the election. About 500 whites voted the Republican ticket. A white man could not vote the Republican ticket without being ostracised, called a nigger, and anything else but a respectable gentleman. The general construction of the election law in his district was that any one who got rid of his registration papers could get a duplicate. That was the custom with them.

Cross-question—The applicant had to swear that the original was lost.

Direct Examination Resumed.—There is no secret organization of colored people. Witness had a better opportunity for knowing than any other colored man; knows of no case of intimidation except the threat to discharge. Some whites went with their servants to the polls and saw that they voted the Conservative ticket. The colored people feared assassination by the White League. He had such fears himself, and did not go out as much as he otherwise would; did not recollect any particular person who had threatened to discharge any one who voted the Republican ticket. Charles Hodges, candidate for Mayor of Kennerville, said in a speech that if the colored people in his employ did not vote the Conservative ticket, they could after election seek employment elsewhere. The effect of the 14th of September was that the colored people felt unsafe, and were deterred from registering from fear of being assaulted; does not think there were many—not more than fifty or sixty—in Carrollton district who did not register; does not know of anyone being attacked on his way to register by order of the White League. He assured the people of his district that they would be protected if they would come out and vote. A few days before the election confidence was somewhat restored, and several colored men who had not registered asked him if they could not vote on their old papers, they having failed to register. He told them they could not vote on the old papers; think there were about fifty or sixty in this fix.

TESTIMONY OF AN OLD LINE WHIG AND UNION MAN.

Dr. J. B. Sullivan, of Rapides, testified that he spent the Summer in the Parish of Rapides, and saw no evidence of intimidation whatever. The colored people on his plantation and those adjoining came to him and told him that, for several reasons, among others the misapplication of the school fund, they (the negroes) would this election vote the Conservative ticket. Heard of no efforts at intimidation except what was told him by Gov. Wells; is an Old Line Whig; never voted the Democratic ticket in his life; continued to vote for Henry Clay as long as he was on top of the ground; was a Union man during the war; was arrested by the Confederates and thrown into prison with 300 negroes and Jayhawkers, covered with vermin of the most disgusting nature. His nephew, who had all his life been a Democrat, was a candidate during the late election on the Republican ticket, but was not elected; had never made any effort to influence the colored men on his place to vote for Conservatives; did not know of his neighbors taking any such steps. The colored people became dissatisfied with the Republican Party because of bad local government and the failure of the Freedman's Savings institution. Throughout the country it was understood among them that all their savings had been swept away by this failure.

ANOTHER OLD LINE WHIG TESTIFIES.

Michael Legras, tax-collector of Rapides Parish, testified: Don't know of any unusual efforts being made to get the negroes to vote the Conservative ticket; heard of no intimidation; heard no colored person say he had been threatened with discharge on account of voting the Republican ticket; heard nor knew of nothing but a friendly feeling between blacks and whites; did not vote himself, and for that reason did not interfere in such matters. Told Mr. Kelso that they were going to make arrests; that Mr. Kelso was one of the suspected persons, and that if such was the case he had better get away. It was reported that the Federal troops were to make arrests generally throughout the parish; did not vote because he didn't want to; has been an Old Line Whig. Sometimes collects two-thirds of the taxes; one year paid in about $30,000; only collected about one-half of assessments. Knows there are Republicans in that parish. Never heard of any coercion being used to induce the Clerk of the Court to sign election returns. The McEnery officers, Sheriff and Clerk, took charge on the 19th of September, and held on until the election, when the Kellogg officials were reinstated. The McEnery Recorder still holds his office in that parish. Know of only one effort to raise money in Rapides for the Grant parish prisoners and that was unsuccessful; believed any honest man who attended to his business and let other people's alone could live in Rapides Parish and exercise his political rights without regard to party. A son of Matt Wells is clerk of the court; couldn't say Wells was reinstated for the purpose of signing the election returns to make them legal; thinks he was reinstated but a short while before he signed the election returns; saw him sign them. The McEnery Recorder still holds his office, but told me he was willing to surrender it when called upon to do so; it don't pay anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. Potter remarked, That probably accounts for the place not having been demanded by the Kellogg people.

TESTIMONY OF A TAX COLLECTOR'S CLERK.

John M. Barnett, clerk for the Tax Collector of Rapides Parish, testified that he knew of no intimidation in any shape or form; has not heard any complaint about the conduct of the election. A great many colored people voted the Conservative ticket; thinks the colored people voted the Conservative ticket because of dissatisfaction with the School Board. They collect about two-thirds the taxes. No more are collected, because the people are not able to pay. No one in his parish would buy property at tax sales. No one was compelled to leave the parish on account of his politics; is a Conservative himself; heard some talk about intimidation by threats to discharge negroes, but knew of no case; has not heard that any one was discharged for voting the Republican ticket.

EVIDENCE OF A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Joseph Connaughton, a colored candidate for the Legislature from Rapides Parish, testified: A body of men were riding about over the country calling themselves the White League. At least that was reported, but he never saw them himself. They intimidated voters by threatening to discharge colored people if they voted the Republican ticket. Not more than twenty-five or fifty colored men voted the Democratic ticket; not more than five or six were Democrats from choice. There were 500 or 600 colored persons who did not vote because of intimidation. The Caucasian organization in Alexandria threatened the lives of all leading Republicans. Knows of no Conservative meeting in Alexandria indorsing the Grant Parish massacre. The Caucasians made threats after, not before, the election. He was intimidated, and they could not, for reasons of intimidation, organize the Republican Party in the parish. Did not himself hear any threats to discharge. Gave no notice that he intended to contest the election, but told Mr. McManus, some days after the election, that he would contest. Never told any one positively that he would not contest. There were about fifty colored votes in the parish polled against him of the 200 who voted. A threat was made that if he took his seat in the Legislature he would be killed, but he did not fear such a result; did not believe they would kill him. Mr. Guiger told him if he did not leave Alexandria he would be killed. Nobody else said anything of the kind to him. The mounted White Leaguers came up to him and Delacy and told Delacy that he [Delacy] had been arousing the colored men—raising devilment among them—and if he did not stop it they would get rid of him. The majority against him was about 300, but he has been counted in by the Returning Board. Could name a few white men, Germans and Jews, in Alexandria, who did not vote for him because of intimidation.

TESTIMONY OF A RAPIDES PARISH PLANTER.

Benjamin Cooper, of Rapides Parish, a planter, eight miles from Alexandria, testified: Never saw any White Leaguers in his neighborhood. Never heard of any except in New-Orleans. When asked to explain the reason why negroes voted the Conservative ticket, he said: In my neighborhood a few days before the election, a colored preacher made a speech telling the colored people that about $10,000 of the school fund had been deposited in the Freedman's Savings Bank at New-Orleans, and the bank had burst. This produced great dissatisfaction among the colored people, and after that about forty of them told him they were going to vote with him. He told them he did not think they could "worst" themselves much; that if the Conservatives did not do better than the Republicans they could return to their old party; knew of no intimidation before the election; made no effort other than that before mentioned to secure colored votes for the Conservatives.

At noon the committee adjourned to meet at the St. Charles Hotel at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Congressional Committee reassembled at 8 P. M.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Le Clerck, Chief of Police, testified that he had information that those persons who were elected, or claimed to be, would go to the State House in such force as to be able to install themselves; that if persons attempted to meet who were not duly elected by the Returning Board a difficulty would ensue; that he had called Gen. Brooks' attention to the matter; knew of nothing to prevent such a body from meeting.

Cross-questioned—Only those declared elected by the Returning Board were entitled to meet. Men were drilling in the street; knew of no law to prevent persons from drilling. If the Democrats should attempt to expel the Republicans there would be trouble; if the Democrats went there claiming to represent the people and nobody interfered with them there would be no difficulty; knew of no one who would attempt to interfere with them; stated he had over 300 men, not including supernumeraries; did not know the strength of the White League; they did not assist him in preserving peace; he never called on them to do so.

MORE FROM RAPIDES PARISH.

Dr. Sackett, of Rapides Parish, testified as follows: The election was as quiet as any he ever knew. Many colored people voted the Conservative ticket. Canvassed the parish very thoroughly. Devoted much time to the business, especially during the three weeks preceding the election; he was a favorite with the negroes; they frequently requested him to become a candidate on the Republican ticket; he practices medicine; did not collect more money than would pay for his medicines; in fact he did a charity practice among the negroes. Did not consider that intimidation had been used. Had heard that Capt. Stafford and Oliver had been indicted. Knows nothing about Caucasians. According to his judgment the installation of McEnery officers in Rapides Parish did not have a tendency to intimidate colored voters. Expected to influence more negro votes this year than last year, because they were tired of misrule; was indicted for participation in the Colfax massacre, but he did not take part in the massacre; the negroes supported him because they knew he had nothing to do with the Colfax affair; he has always paid his taxes in full; understands that only about two-thirds of the assessment of the parish are paid; stated that the people of Alexandria regretted the necessity of the Colfax massacre, but regarded it as a necessity. He approved of the massacre because he believed it necessary for the protection of life and property, the negroes having taken possession of the Court-house and defied all laws; knew no one who participated in the Colfax affair.

DECLINE IN BUSINESS.

Capt. Bradley, of New-Orleans, has been here two years. His business has declined because of bad government. They have a manufactory in Wheeling, W. Va., and sell goods here. Their business has declined from a sale of $200,000 worth, to $20,000.

TESTIMONY OF A REPUBLICAN FROM ASSUMPTION PARISH.

Isham Jones, of Assumption Parish, testified as follows: Is a Republican. Did not vote for the Republican ticket in 1872 because he could not affiliate with those of that party in his section. The election was fair; never saw one conducted more quietly. Capt. E. W. Sylvester of St. Landry Parish, is a planter and a Republican, but voted the mixed ticket at the late election. He has never been ostracised because of his politics; was a soldier in the Federal Army; knows colored men who voted the Democratic ticket; knows of nothing in the condition of society that prevents a man from being a Republican.

W. B. McCutcheon, of New-Orleans, testified that he was in Alexandria during the late election. Saw about a hundred negroes vote the Conservative ticket. Heard of no intimidation. Capt. Belger told him he never saw a more peaceable election. Heard a doctor talking loud to a colored man close by the polls, saying: "I have attended you all the year and helped you along; now you go against me." The negro finally voted the Conservative ticket. Witness did not consider this intimidation.

M. H. Twitchell, of Red River Parish, a planter by occupation, said he has lived in that parish four years. Was a Union soldier. Was married in Bienville Parish. Is a Republican. There have been attempts at ostracism, but he felt it very lightly. Since the murder of his brother people there seemed very anxious to speak with him, doubtless hoping he would assist them out of the trouble they were in. The reign of terror did not set in until just before the Coushatta affair. He was warned by friends to get away, and left Coushatta with a relay of horses, getting fifty miles away; went back with two companies of United States troops and remained there until after the election. Was not troubled, because he never went out of sight of the troops without being well mounted and well armed. That he had information that it was the purpose of the White League to drive out every white Republican. That they intended to get possession of the Government, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Knew it would not be safe for him to return there in the absence of United States troops. In Coushatta, at the massacre, six whites were killed, together with two negroes soon after hung, and several others. He could not tell how many, but a large number. Has been four years a member of the Legislature.

LINCOLN PARISH.

C. J. Greene, of Lincoln Parish, testified: Is a lawyer by occupation; a native of the South, born in Alabama. Had lived in his parish many years. Was, before the war, very popular. About two years ago he went into politics with his father, who is a Republican, and since that time has been socially ostracised. Other white Republicans are treated in the same way; had a brother in the Confederate army; his father was a Union man, is Parish Judge of Lincoln, the Sheriff told him he had been insulted. Was a Republican, but did not vote at the last election. Believed he had been ostracised. He named half a dozen members of his family who held office in the parish.

Charles Puckett, editor, of Natchetoche Parish, said, regarding social ostracism, he thought it was more directed to individuals than to party men; during the recent campaign, which was a hot one, he noticed that some of the people gave him the cold shoulder, but he thought it was because they thought he, being an old citizen, should have voted with them. Thinks everybody voted who wished to do so. There was no intimidation against the mass of voters; any ill feeling was directed against the leaders; the people required the Parish Judge to resign because he was not a lawyer. About twenty negroes voted at the box where he was, and there was no intimidation whatever. Ill-feeling against the whites was because of bad local government. The Republican Police Jury issued large quantities of certificates of indebtedness, which the people now have to pay; they hold the Republican Party accountable; they feel that they have been almost ruined by excessive taxation.

The committee adjourned at 11 P. M., to meet at the Custom-house at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" was represented at the Academy of Music last evening, the only difference in the cast being caused by the substitution of Mlle. Maresi for Mme. Potentini. Mlle. Maresi has an agreeable voice, and each successive performance shows that she progresses in her art. As Mr. Strakosch's artists are not to visit Washington, they will sing "La Sonnambula" at the Brooklyn Academy, Tuesday, Mlle. Albani assuming, of course, the rôle of *Amina*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

We have only to note the steady attractiveness of "The Shaughraun" at this house. The matinées are as largely attended as the evening representations, and we are not sure if, to relieve the pressure on the Saturday afternoon entertainments, it would not be wise to give another *après-midi* recital during the week. One little incident may be mentioned in support of the belief that Mr. Boucicault's play will have a well nigh unparalleled run. Instead of the ordinary bills outside the theatre, two large "posters" have been handsomely painted in oil, this measure deferring all ideas of a change of programme to the Greek kalends.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq will appear in "Pygmalion and Galatea" this afternoon as well as this evening. No other opportunities are to be afforded to witness this delightful play, the principal character in which Miss Leclercq fills with great charm and finish.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

There will be a matinée recital of "The Two Orphans," as well as an evening representation of the same work, to-day at the Union Square Theatre. Few more powerful pieces than this new melodrama have been witnessed, and very few have been acted with equal vigor and *ensemble*. "The Two Orphans" have certainly wrought a very decided impression, and, seemingly, a pretty lasting one.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe acts twice to-day at Booth's, in "Little Em'ly." Mr. Rowe's performance of *Micawber* is full of nice detail, and thoroughly sympathetic and amusing; the acting of the company is quite up to the average standard, and the stage attire of the piece is really beautiful. "Little Em'ly," under these circumstances, may well attract large audiences, and send them home more than satisfied with the representation.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The last matinée performance of the Soldene English Opera Bouffe troupe may be attended at the Lyceum Theatre to-day, and to-night they bid good by to this City for some months. This afternoon and to-night, "Madame L'Archiduc" will be rendered.

PARK THEATRE.

It should not be forgotten that to-day's matinée performance of *Colonel Sellers* is to be the last but one at which Mark Twain's drama and Mr. John T. Raymond's capital personation may be witnessed. Next week is to be the last of *Colonel Sellers'* protracted and prosperous visit to New-York.

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be, in addition to the matinée entertainments alluded to above, a concert at Association Hall to-day, Miss Heilbron and Mrs. Dowland being the principal artists. The last matinée representation of the "Black Crook" is announced at the Grand Opera-house. Day performances are also to be attended at the Hippodrome, at Wood's Museum, at the Olympic, at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall, at Bryant's, and at Maccabe's, while the Bowery Theatre makes known that it will give an *après midi* recital of "The Three Dwarfs," to which "ladies will be admitted free."

A POOR MAN'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The story of the widow's mite was forcibly brought to the attention of a Dayton household, says the *Journal*, on Christmas Day. During the past year a poor, feeble old man had called daily for food. He was kindly treated, and never left the kitchen without expressing his thanks to the servants. Meantime a queer little old colored woman in the family had given him the soubriquet of "Lazarus." Christmas afternoon the mistress of the household heard uproarious laughter in the kitchen. When "old Aunty" went up stairs to the family room, inquiry about the uproar elicited the following:

Aunty—Why, bress you, Missus, ole "Lazarus" guv us all a Christmas gift!

Missus—Who is "Lazarus?" Aunty.

Aunty—Why bress you chile, he's the poor old man you'uns been feedin so long. He jess had his dinner, an' what you think. He guv us all a Christmas gift!

Missus—Well, what did he give you, Aunty?

Aunty—Why, bress you Missus, he guv all he could, I spect. He guv The. twenty ole shirt buttons; and Maggie, he guv two rows of pins, and me he guv one row of pins. (And here Aunty fairly exploded, but between her paroxysms she added,) But Lor' bress you Missus, 'twas all poor ole "Lazarus" had I spect, an' it done us a heap o' good, and Maggie and me's got so many pins I guess we'll feel mightily stuck up.

MONUMENT TO STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "The Douglas Monument Association yesterday took measures to get rid of the business they voluntarily assumed. In his lifetime Mr. Douglas deeded to his wife a lot of ground in Groveland Park, intending to build thereon a residence. When he died there was started a project to erect a grand monument to him in this city, and the widow was asked to give up this lot for that purpose. Subsequently, the Legislature made an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase the lot from her, and it was thereupon deeded to the State. The State holds the title to the land, but permitted it to be used for the purpose of erecting a splendid monument thereon. In course of time a portion of the base of the monument was erected, and there it stands to this day. Yesterday it was resolved by the Monument Society to ask the State to permit the removal of the remains to the grounds of the Chicago University, and to sell the grounds and apply the proceeds to the completion of the monument. Whether the university will consent to this arrangement has not yet been determined. It was suggested that the body be removed to one of the cemeteries: that if the remains of Douglas were to be disturbed at all, they should be deposited in some place dedicated permanently to that general purpose."

A WATCH RECOVERED.

The Utica *Herald* tells of the unexpected return of a watch after many months thus: "About eighteen months ago William K. Salisbury, of the firm of Gilbert & Salisbury, returned from New-York to Utica in a sleeping car, and while preparing to retire, engaged in conversation with a gentleman who was to occupy the berth over his own. Upon arriving at his home Mr. Salisbury missed his watch, and up to this week could find no trace of it. While serving a customer a few days ago, a gentleman entered the store and eyed him very sharply. Finally, the stranger inquired if his name was Salisbury, and received an affirmative response. The stranger then asked if he remembered riding from New-York with him at any time in a sleeping car. Mr. Salisbury said he did. The stranger told him that he heard him leave the berth at Utica, and he did not get up until the train had gone several miles further. While dressing he saw a watch in Mr. Salisbury's berth, and expecting to come to Utica, he took possession of it. He had called once before, but was informed that Mr. Salisbury had not been to New-York at the time named. Now that he had identified him as his companion in the sleeping car, he was satisfied. The stranger then produced the watch, and handed it to Mr. Salisbury."

MR. DONNELLY SILENCED.

The Winona *Republican* recalls a reminiscence of Minnesota's last Winter's legislative session. Gen. Berry, of Winona, was addressing the Senate on a topic of public importance, and, in doing so, he accidentally aroused the ire of Donnelly, who, with mingled impatience and an assumed consciousness of his own superior adroitness, remarked:

"I perceive, Gen. Berry, you are not a politician."

The retort was quietly given, "I perceive," was the response, "that you, Sir, are nothing but a *politician*."

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

COL. HORACE MILLER ON THE "COLOR LINE"—NEGRO DISTRUST OF COLORED CANDIDATES ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKETS—CROSBY, THE COLORED SHERIFF, AND HIS PROCLAMATION—PECULATION DURING HIS TERM—RAPID INCREASE OF TAXES—ARBITRARY ACTS OF THE COLORED COMPANY—THE FIGHT IN THE SUBURBS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 1.—The Congressional Committee met at 10 o'clock, when the examination of Col. Horace Miller was continued.

THE "COLOR LINE."

To Mr. O'Brien—Held the office of Judge of the Criminal Court in 1867. In 1862 I was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Bolivia, which position I filled three or four years. In answer to a question regarding the origin of the so-called color line, he stated that for some time after the war the whites made earnest efforts to accommodate themselves to the new state of affairs, especially with reference to negro voting, by holding out every inducement to get them to vote with the whites, by nominating some of them for office. This was continued for years without success, when it became a well-recognized fact that every negro whose name was placed on the Conservative ticket was ostracized by his own race, no matter what his former connection with them had been. After many unsuccessful attempts the feeling grew upon the community that it was impossible to conciliate that element, owing to the fact that the prejudices of the blacks were continually inflamed against the whites by the appeals of carpet-baggers, political adventurers, and the worst elements of the white race, to the effect that the whites were their natural enemies, and exaggerated statements of cruelties and punishments inflicted on the blacks in slave times, and that the object of the Democratic Party was to reduce them to slavery again, and their only safety was in adhering to the Republican Party. Every element of discord was constantly kept before them, and the result was that in every election for a series of years the negroes were voted in almost solid mass, and were often carried to the polls in military array under leaders, where they remained until the whole column had voted, the leaders handing them their tickets or else depositing ballots for them. This state of affairs produced the color line, the whites being satisfied it was useless to attempt to coalesce with the negroes in voting, and that they were incapable of administering any office for the benefit of the country, and determined in future to vote only for white men for office, but in this had no intention of depriving the negroes of the franchise or other vested rights granted them under the Constitution; nor had he heard the abridgment of their rights as voters discussed at all. The whites of Mississippi accept in good faith the Constitutional amendments and laws passed by Congress in relation to the negroes. The only exception to the blacks being free to vote as they pleased comes from their own race, and such is the intimidation used in this case that they dare not vote against the Republican Party. He cited two individual cases—that of a colored man, one of his former slaves, who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket, but he (Miller) had advised him not to do so, as his black neighbors would kill him; and of another man in Vicksburg called Edmund, who on two occasions had to be escorted to the polls by whites, in order to deposit a Democratic ticket, and each time on returning home was assaulted by mobs of black men and women, and only escaped murder by the interference of white men; knew no instance where the negroes had been discharged for not voting the Democratic ticket; had heard men say in consequence of the enormous taxation, they would not employ negroes who voted with those who had saddled these taxes on them.

THE COLORED SHERIFF CROSBY.

On Friday, Dec. 4, Crosby told him in the presence of Gen. Wirt Adams that he could not perfect his bond; tried after consultation with a number of taxpayers to effect a compromise by getting Crosby to appoint some man acceptable to the taxpayers, as Deputy, who could give a bond and give him possession of the office, with full authority to discharge the duties; Crosby thought he was entitled to the emoluments of the office; told him he and the one selected would doubtless make a satisfactory arrangement. Crosby asked time to consider the question. Made two appointments to meet him and get an answer, but Crosby kept neither of them. Afterward learned that he went to Jackson that night. Returned the next morning, and issued his proclamation on the night of Dec. 7, when in charge. Crosby, when I told him what Owens had said about him, said that Owens and the colored people had misunderstood his order. He had not instructed them to come into the town. Then again he admitted that he had done so. His answers in reference to the card published over his name were contradictory. The card was written by a fellow in Jackson who signed his name to it, and who had made it stronger than he [Crosby] but admitted it was written at his request and circulated by his order. Gen. Packer and Col. Lee said when they saw the card that it was dangerous and likely to produce bad results. They were both in the city the day of the fight, but he [Miller] did not see them. They had told him they were here.

INCREASE IN TAXATION AND DEPRECIATION OF LAND.

Peculations in office here date back to the accession of office of Crosby as County Treasurer, and Cardoza, as Circuit Court Clerk. The increase of taxation has been very rapid and enormous; now, the entire taxation, State, county, and city, was near six per cent. A reduction has been made in the rate of city taxation since the Democratic Government was elected. The former City Governments since 1872 have been Republican. It was difficult to estimate the assessments on lands outside the city with the real value, but in nearly every case if put up at public sale they would not bring the assessed value. The value of lands in the State since 1860 have deteriorated from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Lands in the vicinity worth prior to the war from $25 to $50 per acre are now only worth from $5 to $10. "California," a plantation on the Louisiana side, which sold before the war for $100,000, sold recently for $15,000. He also instanced similar cases in Issaquena County.

To Mr. Spear—Large bodies of land in these and adjoining counties have been abandoned by the owners or else forfeited to the State for taxes because of excessive taxation. There was no secret political association among the whites here. The Tax-payers' Association was not a political organization.

THE ELECTION—ARMS ON BOTH SIDES.

To Mr. Hurlbert—There was no organization to establish a color line; there never had been a convention of that kind held, but knew this feeling prevailed throughout the State, but had not yet taken shape, but would doubtless result in a political organization. At the late municipal election the color line, being in its incipiency, did not enter into it. The Republicans prior to this election had a small majority. Knew of no intimidation toward officers charged with conducting that election. Knew that arms were brought here about that time by gun dealers and sold to citizens. They were generally Winchester rifles or carbines, not over seventy-five in number, and were brought here in the month preceding the election. All the militia companies had needle guns. The colored company had about eighty only. There was one armory here at that time. Know of guns sent here on consignment, and afterward distributed to the citizens. The debt of Warren County and City was about $1,400,000. A large portion of this came from loans to railroads and so-called public improvements. Furlong was Sheriff before Crosby. He was first appointed by Gen. Ord and then elected twice. Furlong's assertion in the Legislature that 100 negroes were killed near the Pemberton monument was untrue.

To Mr. Williams—At the August election no colored men were elected to office; under the views of the color line it was not thought desirable to place colored men in office; never heard the question of their serving on juries discussed in connection with the color line; did not think the want of immigration was the cause of the depreciated value of lands; if labor here was properly applied the lands would be as valuable as ever, neither would the lack of capital be felt. General disorder and insecurity of life were not worse here than in any other part of the country. Crimes were as promptly punished here as elsewhere. Colored jurors were probably more prompt to punish men of their own color than white jurors would be. Citizens believed there was a conspiracy between Crosby and other officials to defraud the people.

To Mr. Spear—Several nights before the August election, Hall's colored company had pickets out on the streets, and stopped gentlemen in carriages and searched them. Among those searched were Horace Marshall and Chas. Prine and wife. This caused much indignation and the purchase of arms by some of the citizens. From conversation with Crosby, he thought Gov. Ames and Cardoza had advised him to regain the Sheriff's office. In fact, I saw the following letter on official letter paper:

> OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 6, 1874.
>
> DEAR CROSBY: Do not make any compromise with those fellows. The Government is at your back. Steps will be taken for your relief. They will be ample, and you need not fear. I do not care to say now what they will be, but you will be all right. We are opposed to any and all compromise. Your friend,
>
> (Signed,) CARDOZA.

I got this letter from Crosby while he was under arrest.

GOV. AMES.

Col. Miller said: The statements in Gov. Ames' proclamation of Dec. 5 in regard to the condition of affairs in Vicksburg were untrue. Two of the Governor's staff were here that day and knew they were untrue. Adjt. Gen. Packer had afterward told him that he saw no riotous demonstration whatever that day, and while the Governor was not liked by the white people of any party here, his presence as Governor and a disposition to act fairly would have settled the whole matter without bloodshed.

Col. Miller's examination lasted four hours, and a large portion was a mere repetition of his examination yesterday.

TESTIMONY OF THE LEADER OF THE CAVALRY.

Dr. Harvey Shannon was the next witness. He testified that he was in charge of the cavalry on the day of the fight. He went on a scout in the morning with a few men on the Cherry street road and was fired on by the negroes. They returned to town; when returning they met four or five negroes near the bridge on Cherry street and told them to go back, believing they were going to join the invaders, that his orders were to clear the streets. One of them, named Furman, refused to do so, and drew a pistol. He was fired on, and took another step forward and attempted to raise his pistol, when he was shot down and died soon after.

To Gen. Hurlbut—Furman was killed by the party with me. I decline to say who, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. Did not know either of the other negroes. They went back when ordered. There were no women with them. Saw one colored woman near there in a yard. Furman's reputation was bad; he had formerly been a policeman.

TESTIMONY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CHERRY STREET PARTY.

Col. William French was then sworn. His testimony was unimportant, except that, on hearing the alarm, he had gone out, but without knowing anything of the anticipated troubles, having just returned from New-Orleans. Seeing the men collecting with arms, found what the trouble was, and ordered them into line and took command of about thirty, he being commissioned Colonel of militia. He went out on Cherry street, and met the negroes coming in. A skirmish ensued, and the negroes soon fled. Did not think anybody was hurt on either side in the skirmish; after this he did not believe there was any danger, and marched the men back to the Court-house, and told them to go home; he then gave the details of an organization of the three military companies here, but merely repeated what Col. Miller had already stated.

To Mr. Spear—On the day after the fight called on Adgt. Gen. Packer, and told him I thought the militia ought to be organized. After some importunity, Packer said for Col. Baird to continue to issue orders, and, if necessary, he [Packer] would antedate an order to cover those Baird had already issued. Packer told me he had yesterday telegraphed that a general riot had commenced and the militia was powerless. I asked him if he had issued any orders to the militia. He said he had ordered Hall to hold his company in readiness. I told him that his sending this order direct to Hall instead of the superior officers had placed him in an awkward position, as some of Hall's men were in the attacking force. My impressions were that the orders to Hall were to help reinstate Crosby. None of the details, men or arms, were tendered in defense of the city. Judge Morris has that order. Saw none of Hall's men the day of the fight.

To Mr. Hurlbut—Gave no order to search houses for arms. Heard that some houses had been searched, and reported the fact to the Mayor, who promised to stop it. On Sunday night, after the fight, it was reported that negroes were congregating near the Pemberton monument, for the purpose of capturing Crosby and hanging him. Sent out a scout, but found it was false. Met a few men together at the Custom-house. All night since then there had been no alarm. Believed it was the intention of the negroes on the 7th of December to plunder the town.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The Democratic members of the committee will request that Gov. Ames and Adjt. Gen. Packer be summoned to testify. The investigation will probably continue until Friday next.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. RUFUS HATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Rufus Hatch having failed to make "a clean breast" of a certain transaction referred to in my communication to THE TIMES of Dec. 30, 1874, I now put the following direct questions to him, trusting that the interval which has elapsed since the publication of that letter will have given him ample time to freshen his memory sufficiently to enable him to discard any "impressions" he may have had, and state facts in their stead:

First—Mr. Hatch, did you or did you not, about March, 1872, introduce Samuel A. Hatch to Alden B. Stockwell for the express purpose of being employed on the subsidy?

Second—Do you or do you not know that large sums of money were paid to Samuel A. Hatch in March and May, 1872, in payment for his services in this connection?

Third—Did or did not Samuel A. Hatch keep an account with the late firm of Rufus Hatch & Co.?

Fourth—Did you or did you not complain to Stockwell that "Irwin had gone back on Sam?"

Fifth—Did Irwin tell you or did he not tell you that "Sam had told him that he was perfectly satisfied?"

Sixth—Did you, or did you not meet Irwin at the office of Musgrave & Co., No. 19 Broad street, on the 25th or 27th of May, 1872, when a conversation took place between you and that gentleman in relation to subsidy payments to Samuel A. Hatch?

Seventh—Did you or did you not, in reply to Mr. Irwin's calling you to account for your remark to Mr. Stockwell, say to him "I wouldn't pay any attention to anything that fellow Stockwell says?"

Eighth—Will you compare the books of the late firm of Rufus Hatch & Co., May 25, 27, and 29, 1872, with Mr. Irwin's bank account with the American Exchange Bank, for the same dates, and see if a deposit of an American Exchange Bank check, precisely corresponding in amount with one of Mr. Irwin's checks does not appear therein?

Ninth—Will you state to whose account or accounts the proceeds of this check were credited, should the books reveal the fact that such deposit was made?

SIDE LEVER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

UNKINDNESS TO BOSTON.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* talks in this unfeeling way: "Boston is again 'thoroughly aroused' on a transportation scheme. She gets thoroughly aroused on something of the kind about twice a year, on an average, and the Board of Trade flies around like mad for a few days. But somehow when it comes to raising money to complete a missing link in some through route the fever subsides and all is quiet until some new project arises. Just now the Poughkeepsie route is all the rage. The Board of Trade is investigating it. They will get on swimmingly until they open the stock books."

DISTURBED BY THE PRESS.

William Brown resides in a building adjoining the *Star* office in Hudson, Columbia County, and he claims that by the publication of the same in the morning his family are deprived of sleep, his house racked by the working of the press, which he claims jars the whole building, and other damages are sustained. Hence he appeared at Special Term in Albany, Tuesday, by counsel, and made application for an injunction restraining Lewis Goeltz and Herbert N. Webb, proprietors of the *Star*, from publishing the same until an action for damages to be brought in the court could be decided. Counsel appeared to oppose the motion, and claimed that although the defendants had occupied the same premises and published the same paper for a period of nearly twenty years, no complaint had previously been made of any discomfort being experienced. Long arguments were had, at the conclusion of which Judge Ingalls said he must deny the motion for an injunction, as the plaintiff's proper remedy was in the suit for damages.

A CALIFORNIA LION CARRIES OFF A CHILD.

The Grass Valley (Cal.) *Union* tells this story: "Some time since a resident of Grass Valley had occasion to go to Siskiyou County, and while traveling over Mount Shasta he saw four large California lions. Not knowing much of their savage characteristics, he stopped his horse and gazed at them. They looked at him for some time and then turned and slowly trotted away. He had no weapons, and had they been hungry he would not have returned to tell his experience. When he came to a stopping place that night he told of his adventure, when one of the residents there told him that one of those lions had a short time before stolen a child under the following circumstances: The mother of the child had occasion to do some washing, and for this purpose she had to go into the inclosure that surrounded the back door. She placed the child—a girl about eighteen months old—on the ground and gave it some play-things to amuse itself with while she busied herself with the work, with her back to the child. A few minutes after this she heard a scream from the child, and turned just in time to see a full-grown California lion leaping over the fence with the unfortunate child in its mouth. The mother fainted, and, no one else being near, she lay in this condition for some time. When she recovered, an alarm was raised and pursuit made, but no trace could be found of the lost child."

SECRETARY BRISTOW IN CINCINNATI.

Secretary Bristow was in Cincinnati, Tuesday, and being introduced on 'Change, made a brief speech to the merchants assembled, in the course of which he said:

"As I look at the financial question, it can only be satisfactorily solved by carrying out, in good faith, the obligations of the nation, according to the import of the promises when they were made. After all that has been said and written on the great subject of our finances, there is but one simple, axiomatic truth that must never be forgotten, and that is that honesty must ever be the best policy. There can be no policy that has not honesty underlying it that is worthy of a moment's consideration by a commercial community. Our promises were made amid dire necessity; our faith was pledged in the midst of a struggle threatening our very national existence. Let us not forget the honor that requires us to redeem those promises at the earliest practicable day. The time has come when we must begin to do something, instead of talk in mere glittering generalities. I am glad to see that the Congress of the nation has at last begun to feel the importance of this matter, and that we have now some assurance that that body will recognize the proposition that the legal-tender notes, issued under the pressure of our necessities, must be redeemed in that which the world regards as money. And when they are so redeemed, all the promises of the Government may be so redeemed; and when this condition of things is satisfactorily accomplished, our future prosperity will be beyond all doubt."

TRUE LOVE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

A case of true love has come to light in the Ohio State Penitentiary that has a romantic twinge to it. In May, 1873, Thomas Miles and Anna McFarland were sent to the prison from Licking County, for burglary, under the same sentence. Not long since the woman asked a guard about Thomas, wanting to know how soon he would get out. On inquiry of her, it was learned that they were engaged to be married before coming to the prison, and that she was not really guilty of burglary, but pleaded guilty that she might be allowed to suffer with her lover. She told the guard that if Thomas was still true she would marry him when they got out. Thomas was interviewed, and he was still true to his Anna. The prison authorities were moved at the situation, and allowed them an interview, which is said to have been quite an affecting scene. Their terms expire on the same day—Saturday, Jan. 31, 1875. It has been arranged, at their request, to hold the marriage ceremony in the prison chapel on the day of their discharge, the chaplain officiating. The twain will start out with freedom again after two years' confinement within the same walls, with but one interview in that time. It may be added that both have been exemplary prisoners.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are an effectual cough remedy.

Black were his teeth;
Vile was his breath,
His gums decayed
A foul mouth made;
It simply did to this amount—
He did *not* use the SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Just try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it, and that speedily.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BAKER—CHASE.—At Boston, on Dec. 30, 1874, by Rev. A. J. Gordon, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES EDWARD BAKER, of New-York, to LIZZIE LOUISE CHASE, daughter of H. S. Chase, Esq., of Boston.

CASE—FAIRCHILD.—On Friday, Jan. 1, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. N. E. Marble, D. D., JAMES M. CASE, of New-York, to PHEBE A., daughter of J. Booth Fairchild, formerly of this City.

DIED.

ALDIS.—On Friday, Jan. 1, MARGARET HAMMOND, widow of Charles J. Aldis, and third daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson, formerly of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George H. Giddings, No. 54 West 46th st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday morning, Jan. 1, ELIZABETH NOSTRAND, wife of Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Sr., in the 82d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, John N. Brinckerhoff, Fulton st., Jamaica, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday to Green-Wood.

BOUXHOEVDEN.—At Nice, France, of pneumonia, Nov. 23, Count CONSTANTINE DE BOUXHOEVDEN, of Reval, Russia, son-in-law of the late J. L. McKnight, of Bordentown, N. J.

CODINGTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, SARAH CODINGTON, widow of the late George F. Codington, aged 76 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:30 train from 30th st. at Yonkers.

CORNELL.—At West Farms, Tuesday, 29th inst., JOHN CORNELL, in his 48th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1875, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence at West Farms. Also the members of Marion Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M., and Empire Chapter, No. 170, of New-York, and Westchester Commandery, No. 42, K. T., of Sing Sing, N. Y.

CORNELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 1, SIDNEY CORNELL, Jr., youngest son of Sidney and Sarah Ann Cornell, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 14 Monroe place, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On the 30th inst., HARRIET CHARLTON DE PEYSTER, daughter of the late Col. Abraham De Peyster.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, John M. Cooper, No. 367 McDonough st., corner of Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn.

DE FOREST.—On Thursday, the 31st December, JULIA T., the wife of James G. De Forest.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 37 West 36th st., on Sunday afternoon, the 3d January, at 1 o'clock.

FICHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, JOHN HARTMANN FICHT, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of W. A. Schmitthenner are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M. from the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church, in Evergreen av., opposite Jefferson st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOLSMAN.—Dec. 30, 1874, DANIEL HOLSMAN, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st., N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, EDMUND JANES, son of Rev. Chas. E. and Charlotte J. Harris, aged 15 months and 20 days.

Funeral services at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., between Broome and Grand, on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HARRISON.—At Orange, N. J., on Dec. 31, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, ADELIA FULLER, wife of Oscar Harrison.

Relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Christopher st. at 1:15 P. M.

LISSBERGER.—Dec. 31, MORTIMER LISSBERGER, second son of Lazarus Lissberger, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend from their residence, No. 118 East 60th st.

LOVETT.—On Wednesday afternoon, ANNA, wife of Robert Lovett, aged 80 years. Also, on Thursday morning, ROBERT LOVETT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove st.

MAN.—Dec. 31, of pneumonia, CORNELIA M., wife of William Man, and daughter of Hon. Alrick Hubbell, of Utica.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Sunday, at No. 167 Prospect place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited.

MAYOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Pierre A. and the late Mary J. Mayor, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 155 Hall st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 P. M.

SEXTON.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 31, of pneumonia, CARRIE WOOD, eldest child of Augustus W. and Kate C. Sexton, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Boat leaves Battery at 9:30 and Pier No. 19 North River at 10. Return at 12.

SUTTON.—On Dec. 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles S. Tilton, MARIA, widow of the late Jacob M. Sutton, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Jan. 2, from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of G. R. Garretson, Flushing, Long Island, AMELIA, widow of Daniel T. Smith, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

VAN BERGEN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Dec. 30, at the residence of Mr. Franklin Woodruff, No. 144 Joralemon st., of typhoid fever, CARRIE B., daughter of John P. and Margaret C. Van Bergen, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 2, at the residence of Mr. Franklin Woodruff, at 11 A. M., and at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VARNUM.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Dec. 31, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the church corner of Madison av. and 24th st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 1, JOHN B. WARDEN, of Monmouth County, N. J., aged 58 years.

Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 4, at 1 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Smith, No. 602 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

☞ Monmouth County (N. J.) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH: to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1875.

POSTAGE FREE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year........$4
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year........4
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year........4

One copy of either will be sent for one year, POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

JUST PUBLISHED:
A NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
DANA'S TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY

For Schools and Academies. By Prof. JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., of Yale College. Cloth. 358 pages, and more than 400 illustrations. Price, $2.

By mail to teachers, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of $1 50.

This edition has been rewritten and changed throughout, so as to make it conform in all respects to the new edition of the Manual, and the arrangement of the larger work has been retained.

ROBINSON'S JUNIOR CLASS ARITHMETIC. Oral and Written. For Graded and Evening Schools. By DANIEL W. FISH, M. A. 318 pages. Numerously illustrated with appropriate designs. Price, 80 cents.

☞ By mail to teachers, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of 50 cents.

THEORY OF PENMANSHIP. For Schools and Private Learners. Developed by Questions and Answers, with practical illustrations, and designed to be studied in connection with the use of the Spencerian Copy-books. By "The Spencerian Authors." Price, 50 cents; by mail on receipt of the same.

THE COMBINATION SPELLER. A Scientific Development of English Orthography and Orthoepy, by a full analysis of the sounds of the language and adaptation of the alphabet to a phonetic basis, together with rules for spelling, the meaning of prefixes and suffixes, the use of words likely to be confounded, &c. Conformed chiefly to Webster's Dictionary. By JAMES W. SHEARER. 168 pages. Price, 30 cents.

☞ By mail, on receipt of 15 cents, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

MILITARY LESSONS. For military schools, colleges, and militia. With numerous diagrams. By Prof. W. T. WELCKER, Professor of Mathematics and Chief of Military Instruction in University of California. Flexible cloth. 175 pages. Price, 75 cents.

☞ By mail, on receipt of 50 cents, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC LESSONS. A course of instruction prepared for the use of public schools. (Revised from "First Steps in Music.") Book second. By GEO. B. LOOMIS. Boards, 78 pages. Price, 25 cents.

☞ By mail, on receipt of 15 cents, if desired for examination with a view to introduction.

☞ THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER FOR JANUARY, full of interesting and valuable educational information, will be sent to teachers and educationists without charge on application.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO.,
Educational Publishers,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

THE NEW BOOKS.

West Lawn—Mary J. Holmes' new novel	$1 50
Progressive Petticoats—By R. B. Roosevelt	1 50
From My Youth Up—Marion Harland's story	1 50
Birth and Triumph of Love—Illustrated	2 00
A Terrible Secret—May Agnes Fleming's novel	1 75
Dickens' Works—Carleton's Edition, complete	1 50
Ten Old Maids—Julie P. Smith's new novel	1 75
Christianity and Spiritualism—By Dr. Crowell	2 75
Through Thick and Thin—A novel by Méry	1 75
Josh Billings' Farmer's Almanax for 1875	25
Ebon and Gold—A novel by C. L. McIlvain	1 75
A Fatal Passion—An exciting new love story	1 75
Tested—By the author of "Stolen Waters,"	1 75
A Charming Widow—By the author of "Patty,"	1 75
New Nonsense Rhymes—By Beckett and Bush	2 00

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison Square, New-York.

A NEW VOLUME!—The ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, January number, with some thirty engravings, gives portraits of our new Postmaster General; Charlotte Cushman; two Colored Bishops; Don Carlos; the late Mayor; Our Tell-Tale Lips; Death without Pain; Our Ears, and What They Signify; Connection of Mind and Body; Ethnology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
"IT IS UNSURPASSED."

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 3, WILL CONTAIN THE USUAL STORY AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS, AMONG THEM WILL BE FOUND:

LIFE IN PARIS.—THE SEASON AND ITS TOPICS.—*A Dread of Snow—Bismarck and Von Arnim—Why Mme. De Rothschild Left the Dinner table—Red Tape and an Astronomer's Telescope.*

POLICE IN FOREIGN LANDS.—ANECDOTES OF THE FORCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*The French System—Something about the Force in Germany and Russia—The English "Peelers" and the Irish Constabulary.*

GOOD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.—THE WEATHER, THE MINES, AND SOCIETY.—*Roses in December—The Millions Taken from the Mines—"Uncle Ben"—Social Events—The Story of a Young Man who Applied for a Clerkship.*

ANCIENT NAMES.—THE ETYMOLOGICAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE COUNTRY.—*The Nomenclature of our City—A Plea for the Replacement of Old Names.*

LOADING HER UP.—SCENES ON THE DOCKS.—*The Shipping Clerk—The Freight—The Canal-boat Children.*

A FRENCH SORCERER.—HIS TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND EXECUTION.—*A Bargain with His Satanic Majesty and the Result—Confession of the Criminal.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—HOME AND FOREIGN MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newburg Journal.*

ART SALE.

113 Paintings of the Haseltine Collection.

Comprising the works of celebrated modern masters.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold peremptorily, without any reserve, by auction, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, at the Art Rooms.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. HASELTINE begs to announce that every painting in this catalogue will be peremptorily sold without reserve, and the public may depend upon this being carried out in every particular.

The Messrs. LEAVITT Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL Reform meeting will be held, at No. 200 East 18th st., SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M., for election of officers.

THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

LIQUOR AND CRIME.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES FROM MAINE—RESULTS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Dec. 30.

The following interesting and very valuable statistics, relative to the enforcement of the laws of this State against drinking-houses and tippling-shops, commencing with 1866, are compiled from the forthcoming report of Attorney General Plaisted. It will be seen that during the war the enforcement of the liquor law was generally overlooked, but at the close its enforcement was again renewed. We publish below the number of convictions of liquor-sellers in the Supreme Court, together with the amount of fines imposed upon rum-sellers, and paid by them into the several county treasuries, and the number of commitments to jail for keeping dram shops, for the several years named:

Year.	Convictions.	Fines Collected.	Commitments to Jail.
1866	55	about $2,000	..
1867	107	8,223	30
1868	59	4,556	11
1869	95	7,773	17
1870	174	15,398	31
1871	258	11,053	22
1872	99	7,006	5
1873	105	13,212	1
1874	276	30,898	41

Besides these cases, there were many more disposed of by magistrates and police courts without reaching the Supreme Court. It is believed that at least $50,000 fines were imposed and collected of violators of the laws against dram shops during the past year, more than sufficient to pay the costs of prosecutions. It will be observed that there have been during the past two years, under the Sheriff Enforcement Act and the temperance reform movement, double the convictions, commitments, and fines collected of rum-sellers that there has been in any similar period previous. The great improvement the past year is worthy of notice. The increase in the number of commitments to jail is significant. The great improvement in the efficiency of the enforcement of the laws against dram-sellers, during the past eight or nine years, is truly significant, and ought to give new encouragement to temperance men to press forward in their work. Outside of two or three cities, the evidence is conclusive that the laws against dram-shops are almost as well enforced as the laws against many other similar crimes; and whatever sales of liquor there may be, in seven-eighths of the State they are carried on very secretly and sparingly. The beneficial influence of the very general enforcement of the laws against dram-shops is marked. Crime has decreased, the number of convicts in the State Prison being twenty-five per cent. less than ten years since. The number of sentences to the State Prison and jails, exclusive of commitments for liquor-selling, the past year or two, is nearly thirty per cent. smaller than in 1866.

In response to the call of the Governor, the several County Attorneys of the State have furnished the Attorney General facts in regard to the enforcement of the liquor law, and the following is an abstract of their reports:

Androscoggin.—No open dram shops in the county, and no secret sales of much consequence outside of Lewiston and Auburn.

Aroostook.—The Sheriff has done his duty faithfully, and there is less drunkenness and liquor-selling than ever before. In Houlton the change for the better is remarkable. The enforcement of the law has diminished the number of dram shops and driven the traffic into secret places.

Cumberland.—Indictments and appealed cases, 272; fines collected, $13,141—larger than ever before; rum-sellers imprisoned 15. Besides those there have been a very large number of seizure cases in the Police Court of Portland, in which $3,990 in fines has been collected. No difficulty in securing convictions. The only difficulty is in getting evidence.

Franklin.—The Sheriff has discharged his duty faithfully, and there is no difficulty in enforcing the law and suppressing dram shops. Law every way successful.

Hancock.—There are few dram shops outside of Ellsworth, in the county. In Ellsworth the traffic has not been suppressed wholly, but in no places is liquor sold openly. Law works well. Twenty-eight indictments the past year, against none the previous year.

Knox.—County Attorney Rice does not believe in a prohibitory law, but admits that in the rural towns of Knox County no liquor is sold. In Rockland and some seaboard towns he says respectable men have left the traffic, but it has fallen into the control of low groggeries.

Lincoln.—Twenty-four indictments and appealed cases in 1874, against ten in 1873—liquor traffic driven out of the county except in Damariscotta, Waldoboro, and Wiscasset. In the first two places the work of suppression is going on well. Every rum-seller in Wiscasset was indicted at the October term, and each paid a fine of $100. Fines collected $1,300.

Penobscot.—Great improvement during the last six or eight months: number of prosecutions doubled.

Piscataquis.—Eight indictments in 1874, against one in 1873. No difficulty in enforcing the law and suppressing dram shops.

Sagadahoc.—Law successfully administered, and dram shops rare.

Somerset.—Twenty-three indictments and appealed cases, $933 in 1874, against eight indictments and $300 fines in 1873.

Washington.—Twenty-three indictments and appealed cases, eight rum-sellers imprisoned and $600 fines, against eleven indictments in 1873. The result has been most satisfactory, and dram shops are more nearly suppressed than ever before.

York.—Previous to the past year no systematic and successful efforts have been made to suppress dram shops in York County. Number indictments during the past year, 199, in addition to a large number of seizure cases; fines collected, about $11,000, nearly sufficient to pay costs. Imprisonment on second conviction has been most effectual in driving rum-sellers from the traffic. The Sheriff has been indefatigable in his efforts to break up the traffic, and success has followed. With the aid of the reform movement, in six months nearly all the dram shops in the county have been closed. In Saco, it is said, there is not a single place where liquor is sold; and in Biddeford the sale is conducted only secretly and inconsiderably.

Kennebec.—At least one-third more successful liquor prosecutions have been had in Kennebec County during the last eighteen months, than during any previous similar period. Local officers have done most of the work.

Oxford.—No dram shops, so far as known to the public or the officers. The few persons, who have attempted liquor-selling have been prosecuted.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The total amount of dividends payable in Boston this month is, so far as reported, $9,948,409, divided as follows: Railroads, $1,691,268; manufacturing companies, $668,660; interest on bonds, $6,654,585; miscellaneous, $933,956. The total last July was $9,117,378, and in January, 1874, $9,695,675. This month dividends present less changes than in some other securities. The Boston and Lowell again reduces from three and a half to three per cent., and the Iowa Falls and Sioux City passes. The Old Colony Steam-boat Company makes its first dividend. The East Boston Company makes a semi-annual payment, and the United States Hotel Company increases from five to six per cent. The Prescott Insurance Company divided five per cent. Dec. 15—its first dividend. The National Security Bank pays its first quarterly dividend of three per cent. Manufacturing dividend payments are not very flattering, but some are coming to time which have hitherto failed to pay—the Atlantic, Clinton, and Waumbeck—while the Bates, Continental, Dwight, Great Falls, Newmarket, Salisbury, and Washington pass. The changes from July among those who make dividends are the Franklin, reduces from four to three per cent.; Hill, five to four; Lowell Bleachery, ten to six; Middlesex, eight to six, and Naumkeag, four to three per cent. The Massachusetts has changed the time of paying to the last of January. The new Manchester Mills, organized in 1874, and based on the debts of the Manchester Print Works, pays its first dividend of three per cent. The Cocheco divided ten per cent. Dec. 15, and the Salmon Falls passed at that time. The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston pay interest in coin, as usual. The gold payments in Boston amount to $4,474,573.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Star* says: The "Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has recently decided that the States of Virginia and West Virginia are jointly and separately bound for the debt of the old State of Virginia. The present State has only claimed that West Virginia was liable for one-third of the debt, and that State has repudiated that claim on the ground principally that the money was expended mostly for the benefit of East Virginia. Under this decision the question arises as to how a Virginia State creditor can recover out of the jurisdiction of that State. This, of course, carries the whole matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the constitutionality of the act of the separation of the two States will be involved."

WORSE THAN OUR OWN HACKMEN.

The Montreal *Witness* tells this story: "The other evening a little boy modestly made known to the carters of a certain stand on St. Catherine street that he wanted to go for a doctor to attend his mother, who was ill. A tremendous rush of drivers was made in consequence. No. 1 barely got the lad to his sleigh, when No. 2 snatched him away; while running with the frightened youngster, No. 3 picked the little fellow out of his arms, plumped him in his own sleigh and, pulling the blanket off his horse, drove off. A minute after, however, he was passed by carter No. 4, who was driving a little boy. No. 3, thinking this very strange, looked around for his little boy, but in vain. While he had been pulling off his horse-blanket No. 4 had secured the prize."

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO CERTIFICATES OF ONE SHARE EACH of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, registered in the name of C. D. Mathews. Application having been made to company for new certificates, a reward will be paid if surrendered to ROLLINS & CO., No. 27 William st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two full lots on south side of 66th st., 50 feet east of Madison av.; street all finished.

Four full lots on 84th and 85th sts., midway between Central Park and 9th av.

Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, Office of the estate of Wm. H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered: would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West, and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; 41 West 56th st.; 1 East, 18 West 53d; 16 West 52d; 5th av., 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, 959. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm or City property.—A pleasant house of thirteen rooms, with modern improvements and nearly twenty acres of land, suitable for building sites; near Englewood, one hour from City. Address Box No. 5,451, Post Office, N. Y.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1875,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
for cash.
THE VALUABLE PLOT OF FOUR LOTS,
north-east corner of Park av. and 40th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very capable Welsh girl; City or country; understands her business well and not afraid of work; desires a permanent place and will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, capable Swedish young woman; City or country; is an excellent cook in everything; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG Scotch girl, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing; would like a place in a private family; can furnish superior reference, and will go at moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of an invalid, or monthly nursing; is American; best references given. Apply at No. 134 Bowery.

MALES.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE man as butler or waiter in a private family; satisfactory reference will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address Butler, No. 308 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a good, careful driver; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; twenty years' experience in this country; sober; good City driver; best reference given. Address J. G., No 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; EIGHT years' City reference. Address J. C., box No. 314, UP-TOWN *TIMES* OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY, for 2 days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; steady, willing, and obliging; excellent reference. Call or address D. D., 286 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call or address No. 146 West 18th st.

HELP WANTED.

TO DESIGNERS IN CABINET WORK.—Wanted, a skillful and artistic designer in cabinet work to furnish designs for the hard-wood work of an important building; one familiar with English styles preferred. No attention will be given to any application unless it contains the age and real name of applicant, and some account of his experience, together with references to former employers. Address DESIGNER, No 54½ West 32d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE,
Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.
Jy11-1aw6mS

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut: and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.	R. Schell, B'way, cor. 30th st
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.	A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n L.
A. Belmont, 19 Nassau st.	C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Jos. Seligman, 21 Broad st.	C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 W'th
Jas S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st	H. M. Taber, 90 Beaver st.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad st.	S. S. Barnes, 111 William st
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard	Isaac Wallach, 16 White st.
John H. Watson, 291 B'way	G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st.	R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't.	THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Pres't.
H. E. DAVIES, 120 B'way. Counsel.	WM. L. ELY, Sec'y.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stock and bond holders will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875, at 1 o'clock, in Metropolitan Bank building, entrance No. 2 Pine st., to receive the reports of the committees appointed at previous meeting, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
B. E. SMITH
President C., C. and I. C. Railway Company.
JAMES MILLIKEN,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES W. HASSLER,
Chairman Stockholders' Committee.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.

Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. IRVIN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. D. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Railroad securities our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, [illegible] Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS.—The issues of the best districts of the Western States. Interest and principal payable in New-York. Correspondence solicited. For sale below par by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., Bankers, 8 Pine st., New-York.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, ISSUED FRIDAYS, contains information for all owners of railroad securities: $2 a year. No. 7 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF CINCINNATI
Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874 .... $9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about.. 16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at 20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was 180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement. Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

STOCKS
OF THE
City of New-York.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.
Other choice Municipal investments.

10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS.
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN
NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY 6S,
GOLD,
DUE IN 1895,
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS; UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD Six per Cent. Stock, guaranteed by DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COMPANY, payable semi-annually, on 1st May and November.
For sale by WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall st.

METROPOLITAN, NEW-YORK MUTUAL, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Gas Stocks, City Railroad and Trust Companies' stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD ST., Dec. 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold by
WATSON MATTHEWS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ANNAPOLIS AND Elk Ridge Railroad Company due 1st January, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO.,
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer book will be closed today and reopened on Jan. 3, 1875.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Jan. 5, 1875.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered Land Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until Jan 3.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE ST.,

Will pay, on and after Jan. 2, 1875, the INTEREST falling due Jan. 1 on BONDS of the following Railroads, Cities, Counties, Towns, &c.:

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, 1st and 2d Mortgages.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO CONSTRUCTION BONDS.
DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD 1sts.
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO RAILROAD 1sts.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD 1sts.
ST. JOHN'S RAILWAY, FLORIDA.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD GUARANTEED GOLD BONDS.
MASSILLON AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD GOLD BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WATER WORKS GOLD BONDS.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN., 4 PER CENT. BONDS.
DANVILLE, IND.
HARMAR, OHIO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., CAR COMPANY.
JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.
SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO, 6, 7, AND 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
TERRE HAUTE, IND., 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
WHEELING CITY, WEST VIRGINIA, COMPROMISE BONDS.

Also, a Dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the SPECIAL GUARANTEED STOCK of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

On Jan. , 1875, a Dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the GUARANTEED STOCK of the same Company.

On Jan. 6, a Dividend of 6 per cent. on Stock of the LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 12, next.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All Dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL CO.,
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th day of January next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE THIS DAY ON THE INTEREST LAND WARRANT BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be paid by the Treasurer at this office on presentation.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 1 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, FROM the interest bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company and the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company will be paid on presentation at the Union Trust Company on and after Jan. 2.
E. A. WICKES, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, and on bonds of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railway Company, guaranteed by Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, will be paid at Mechanics' National Bank, New-York.
H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 28, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 34 Union square,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared the usual quarterly dividend of Two and One-half per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 14, 1875. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Jan. 2, 1875. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1874.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1874.

100TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank.
W. S. HOOK, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST Virginia.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, of the Bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK Dec. 30, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
COUPONS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK on presentation:

Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company.
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
Syracuse Northern Railroad Company.
Canada Southern Railroad Company, (interest bonds.)
Grand Rapids, Newaga and Lake Shore Railroad Company.
North-western Telegraph Company.
St. Louis National Stock Yard.
New-York Institute for the Blind.
Rochester Water Loan.
Peekskill Water Loan.
City of Syracuse.
Town of LeRoy.
Town of Covington.
Town of Warsaw.
Town of Middlebury.
Town of German Flatts.
Town of Pavillion.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.
F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. is payable on demand at the office of the company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.,
REORGANIZED. SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1875. DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GENEVA, ITHACA, AND ATHENS RAILROAD COMPANY,
ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1, at the Metropolitan National Bank. GEORGE McCHAIN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CANTON COMPANY.—THE JAN. 1, 1875, COUpons from the Canton Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Brown, Brothers & Co., New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st.—An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap; Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,294 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL.—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLES.—BALDWINS, SPITZENBERGS, GREENings, and other varieties of choice Niagara County apples on hand and for sale by
GEO. MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broad st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.
ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

A dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of five dollars or more which are now and have been on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn such sums will stand on the books the same as actual cash deposits in the names of the persons to whom they are due.

Deposits before Jan 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, } Vice Presidents.
GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, }
E. R KENNEDY, Secretary.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

Drafts on Ireland.
B. F. BEEKMAN,
President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON,
Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CONOVER, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on savings of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20 on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN MURPHY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1874.
HENRY F. DIMOCK, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In re JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice of Assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel P. Westervelt, Assignee in the above-entitled matter, will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following property of said bankrupt, viz.: One office desk, one safe, the balance of an unpaid judgment recovered against John Scallon, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, Feb. 14, 1874, and various book accounts (full particulars of which may be obtained of the Assignee's attorney, Granville P. Hawes, Esq., No. 170 Broadway.
dec19-1aw3w* S. P. WESTERVELT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, JOHN M. DAYTON, of the City of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to me as Trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said John M. Dayton, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1874.
JAMES D. LINCOLN, Trustee,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York.
SANFORD H. STEELE, Attorney. d19-1aw3ws*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of December, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Russell W. Burke, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the tenth day of November, 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER, Assignee,
No. 181 Pearl st.
d19-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of December 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward Wight and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Assignee.
ja2-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES WELTON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
d19-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER,
Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
d26-1aw3wS*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS confectioner and restaurateur, with some capital, in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, near New-York; location, centre of business portion of city; but one such business in the city, and that doing a very large trade. For particulars, address BUSINESS, New-York Post Office, Box No. 2,021.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, IN the manufacture of a staple article; has an established reputation of many years; the business is in excellent condition and fully established; parties answering please state amount desiring to invest. Address G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Will take part in desirable, unincumbered real estate, or merchandise. The trade is large, and long established. Address C. M. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A RETIRING PARTNER WILL DISPOSE OF his interest in a profitable, established business, in this City: goods staple, associations desirable, and references unexceptionable. Address C. H. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC................SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..............Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle.................Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, Lacherez...........Thursday, Feb. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY...........................Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN.......................Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND.........................Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
For London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible]...............Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price...............Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA....................Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....................Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA....................Wednesday, Jan. 20.
STATE OF GEORGIA....................Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
*KENILWORTH......Jan. 7 OHIO..............Jan. 28
INDIANA..........Jan. 14 PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 4
*ABBOTSFORD......Jan. 21 ILLINOIS.........Feb. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BRO'S., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Dec. 28 | Switzerland, Jan. 9
Nederland, Jan. 21 | Feb. 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Dec. 28 | Jan. 9
Vaderland, Jan. 22 | Switzerland, Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Saturday, Jan. 2.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Jan. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commissions.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship [illegible], Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication with Santa Cruz, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. [illegible], on SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin...............................60 gold.
Steerage...................................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, CARTHAGENA, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA, [illegible].......Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA, ANDES.......Jan. 6, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA, ATLAS.......Jan. 15
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA, ETNA.......Jan. 22
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 55 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 6 PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13 *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ——..........Saturday, —— at
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA...................Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, Jan. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA...................Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA...................Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts. as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:10 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
7:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WATT & SHERMAN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM WATT.
JOHN T. SHERMAN.
WILLIAM WATT, Jr.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the importing business, as heretofore, at the old stand, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard st., under the firm name of WILLIAM WATT & CO.
WILLIAM WATT.
WILLIAM WATT, Jr.
GEORGE H. DRAPER.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF GEORGE B. GRINNELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

The firm of GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL,
GEORGE B. GRINNELL, Special Partner.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

The undersigned, under the firm name of JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS & CO., will continue the business of the late firms.
JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM V. CAROLIN.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of GAMALIEL G. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. GAMALIEL G. SMITH retiring. All the partners will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
New-York, 31st December, 1874.
CHARLES W. OGDEN and THEODORE C. WALLACE will continue the iron and commission business at Nos. 342, 344, and 346 Pearl st., under the firm name of OGDEN & WALLACE.
New-York, 1st January, 1875.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. MEEKER & CO. for the transaction of a general banking business. Gold, stocks, bonds, and foreign exchange bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. We refer, by permission, to Bank of New-York, N. B. A.; Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. W. B. MEEKER, late Cashier Bank of New-York. W. B. MEEKER, Jr. THOMAS B. MEEKER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.
W. B. MEEKER THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of
MEEKER, WORDEN & CO.,
and the business will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners,
DANIEL T. WORDEN and JAMES B. LEVERICH,
under the old firm name of
WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF
CLOSSON & HAYS
Expires this day by limitation.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS,
General Partners.
JACOB HAYS,
Special Partner.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a general partnership under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, on commission only, also for a general Banking business, at No. 6 Broad st., New-York.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1875.

Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON withdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.
Mr. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.
Mr. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

THE FIRMS OF ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO., of New-York and Boston, and ANDREWS & CO., of Paris, are dissolved this day by mutual consent.
The business in the United States will be settled by Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, at No. 14 Wall st.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
WILLIAM MACKAY.
HENRY TURNBULL.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SEAMAN & TUBBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. T. TUBBY retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
VALENTINE H. SEAMAN.
Dec. 31, 1874. JOSIAH T. TUBBY.
The business of the late firm of SEAMAN & TUBBY, at No. 30 Ferry st., will be continued by the undersigned at the same place under the name of V. H. SEAMAN. VALENTINE H. SEAMAN.
Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of BUCKLEY, WELLING & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the partners is authorized to collect outstanding debts, and will sign the firm name in liquidation. Their office will be at Messrs. Dunham, Buckley & Co's, No. 340 Broadway.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,
WILLIAM R. WELLING,
DE WITT C. WHEELER,
STEPHEN A. FROST,
WILLIAM T. BUCKLEY.

New-York, Jan 1, 1875.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the style of CUMMINGS & MASTIN, and will continue the stock brokerage business at No. 72 Broadway.
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.
J. EDWARD MASTIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, at No. 16 New st., under the name of RICHARDS & COHEN.
A. V. RICHARDS,
New-York Stock and New-York Gold Exchange.
HERMAN COHEN,
New-York Gold Exchange.

JANUARY 1, 1875.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CRUMP & EVERDELL, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Designing, Engraving, and Printing in Colors, and of manufacturing Labels, at the old stand of Crump's Label Press, Nos. 73 to 79 Fulton st., New-York City.
SAMUEL CRUMP,
WILLIAM K. EVERDELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES C. DAVIS and WILLIAM K. BARLOW, under the firm name of DAVIS & BARLOW, doing business as Insurance Agents and Brokers at No. 61 Liberty st., New-York City, said dissolution taking effect on Jan. 1, 1875. WILLIAM K. BARLOW.

THE INTEREST OF MR. LOUIS HALLE in my business ceases from this date, Jan. 1, 1875.
EBEN W. GOODWIN,
No. 226 Front st.

MR. GEORGE G. KELLOGG, MR. JACOB B. CROXSON, Mr. ROBERT M. ROBERTS, and Mr. HENRY S. HAWES cease to be partners in our firm from this date.
Mr. ALEXANDER McCOLLUM and Mr. CHARLES BATES CHAPMAN, late of the firm of Messrs. William Knisely & Co., Mr. JAMES DICKEY, Mr. GEORGE W. GANO, and Mr. JOSEPH C. ROBINSON, are admitted as partners in our firm from this date.
Dec. 31, 1874. L. M. BATES & CO.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name of HORACE R. KELLY & CO. for the transaction of a Shipping and Commission business, and for the importation and sale of tobacco, succeeding to the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., except as to liquidation.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Charles G. Smith as general partner, and Edward A. Nichols as special partner, under the name of CHARLES G. SMITH, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
CHAS. G. SMITH,
ED. A. NICHOLS, Special.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.
CHAS. G. SMITH will continue the business in his own name.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of SAXTON & ROGERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWIN A. SAXTON,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874. JOHN L. ROGERS.

MR. FREDERIC L. AUCHINCLOSS IS ADmitted to our firm as a partner, from this date.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.—MR. DAVID G. GARABRANT AND MR. ANDREW BULKLEY are admitted partners in our firm from this date.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. JOHN E. READ AND EDWARD P. HAFF are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We are happy to announce that Mr. HENRY OOTHOUT will be associated with us in business from date.
Jan. 1, 1875. THOMAS DENNY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, WHOSE NAMES ARE SEVERALLY UNdersigned, desirous of forming a Limited Partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First.—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "RICHARD, ISELIN & CO."

Second.—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing of dry goods, and the general dry goods business, on commission or otherwise.

Third.—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: AUGUSTE RICHARD, WILLIAM E. ISELIN, JOHN G. NEESER and JOHN H. ISELIN, all of whom reside in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ADRIAN ISELIN, who also resides in said City, County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth.—That the said ADRIAN ISELIN has contributed the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) as capital to the common stock.

Fifth.—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1875, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the 30th day of November, 1877.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1874.
AUGUSTE RICHARD,
WM. E. ISELIN,
JOHN G. NEESER,
By Adrian Iselin, his Attorney in fact.
JOHN H. ISELIN,
General Partners.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Special Partner.

Office of Samuel W. Boocock, No. 30 Broad st.,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. J. G. MILLS ENTERS MY FIRM this day as special partner, contributing the sum of $100,000. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of S. W. BOOCOCK & CO.
S. W. BOOCOCK.
J. G. MILLS, Special.

MR. JOHN G. AUSTIN IS ADMITTED AS A partner in our firm, his interest dating from the 1st of October, 1874. JOHNSON & HYDE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—JAMES E. SMITH HADDEN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
HADDEN & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Jan. 3. Bible class, conducted by Dr. Thomson, 5 o'clock P. M. Meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock, evening. Service of song, led by cornet and organ, 7:30 o'clock. Address by Rev. Canon B. S. Huntington, D. D., 8 o'clock.
Meetings for young men Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in lecture-room; Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, in parlors. Conversational Bible class, for young men only, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Meetings for special prayer daily at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in lecture-room, for all classes, viz.: Monday, Jan. 4, led by Mr. Fuller; Tuesday, Jan. 5, led by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D.; Wednesday, Jan. 6, led by Mr. Henry King; Thursday, Jan. 7, led by Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D.; Friday, Jan. 8, led by Rev F. Bottome, D. D.; Saturday, Jan. 9, led by Rev. Charles C. Darling.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, at 10:30, "Annual Sermon to the Aged." Evening at 7:30, "Annual Sermon to Young Men." All welcome. Young men specially invited. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

AGAIN!—THE MESSENGER OF GOD WILL PREACH another discourse on "The Mysteries of Prophecy," on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free, and sincere Christians invited to hear him.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services at at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., preaches every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in this church. Seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., having returned from his visit to Charleston, S. C., will, to-morrow morning, resume his series of sermons on "Public Iniquities," then discoursing about "Bad Books and Newspapers." Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school, 3 o'clock P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Evening subject: "A Voice to the Wavering."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Jan. 3, 1875, morning service and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. M. Maury will preach. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. R. S. McArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"Religious Outlook, Retrospective and Prospective." Evening Subject—"The Untrodden Way." Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56TH st., near Broadway.—The Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Evening sermon to young people. Sunday-school at 2:30. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner of 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 3d inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent will preach to the people in the hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach morning and evening. Subject—"The Law of Waste and of Economy in Human Life."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

DEDICATION.

The new house of worship of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison av. and 29th st., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God to-morrow, Jan. 3.
Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., will preach, and Revs. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., and H. M. Field, D. D., will take part in the services. During the service the church will be formally dedicated.
Afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach.
Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., will preach.
Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, church inspection and organ opening.
Wednesday evening, divine service, at 8 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.
Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 5 and 7, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, the pews will be offered for sale and rent.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, Calvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45; Sunday-school at 3 P. M. by Rev. E. Borel.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"The Barren Fig-tree."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 3d inst., Morning Prayer, Litany and Holy Communion, with sermon at 10:30 A. M. Children's service and Catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Cordial invitation to strangers. Communion at 3:30 P. M.

FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. J. W. Barnhart. Cordial invitation.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—John Weiss will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Tragedy in Nature."

MISS SARAH SMILEY, THE CELEBRATED female preacher, will preach in Central M. E. Church, (Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor,) 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday next at 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. William Adams, D. D., may be expected to occupy the pulpit of this church to-morrow morning; services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MISS NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL lecture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st., 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., SUNDAY. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY Class this day at 3 o'clock in Y. M. C. A. building; the Superintendent's Class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Chapel; the Normal Class resumed Jan. 15, Dr. Vincent, Conductor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariners' Church to-morrow; Catharine and Madison sts. at 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, (REV. H. W. Beecher's.)—All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1875, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.
By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening, 7:30. Communion after morning service. All the seats free. Strangers welcomed.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning a New-Year's sermon, and in the evening on "God's Call to Man." Seats free.

REV. CYRUS DIXON, D D., WILL PREACH IN the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. to-morrow. Strangers and neighbors are cordially invited.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting, with lecture, at close of evening service.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVENteenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MATINEE AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.
Last Times of
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, Mr. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, DEVERE, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, NELLIE MORTIMORE, NINA VARIAN, in the principal characters.
LAST TIMES OF
The amazing SPIRIT EFFECTS, THE VANISHING STATUE.
MONDAY NIGHT,
FIRST PRODUCTION HERE
OF
W. S. GILBERT'S exquisite Fairy Comedy and great London success, entitled,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
Magnificent spectacular scenery by Roberts and Witham; gorgeous new dresses, and a great cast, including Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, &c., &c.
Box Sheet now open.
⁂ SHORTLY—An important SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC—THE ARCHDUCHESS.
TO-DAY—Last day in New-York. Two performances.
LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF THE SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Last two performances in New-York
OF THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
The most successful opera bouffe produced in America.
THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30. THIS EVENING at 8.
MONDAY, Jan. 4—MRS. ROUSBY.

MRS. ROUSBY..............as....THE LADY ELIZABETH
LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
THE ROUSBY ENGLISH DRAMATIC SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
first appearance in America of the distinguished English actress,
MRS. ROUSBY, MRS. ROUSBY,
in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
as performed by her nearly 1,000 times in England.
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN
will be produced with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and a powerful cast, including
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. W. EDWARDS, Mr. G. B. WALDRON, Mr. VINING BOWERS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. STARK, Mrs. WALDRON, Mrs. MEEK, Mrs. DENVIL, Mrs. MACK, &c.
Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Admission $1; reserved sofas, stalls, and fauteuils, $1 50; dress circle, $1; second balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.

LETTER FROM KING KALAKAUA.
See the ARCADIAN.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT, JAN. 2, AT 3 P. M.
Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON, the wonderfully gifted Pianist.
Mme. DOWLAND, Soprano.
Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor.
Mr. E. L. ELLISON, Organist.
Signor AGRAMONTE, Conductor.
Admission, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
The Great Pantomime of the
THREE DWARFS.
Matinée SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Broome and Ridge sts.
Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Morning—A New Year's sermon.
Evening—A sermon to the young.
After the evening sermon the Tennesseeans (formerly slaves) will sing a few of their beautiful songs.
And on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, the Tennesseeans will give a grand concert at the Seventh Church, commencing at 7:45 o'clock.
Proceeds to assist in building an addition to their college in Tennessee.
Tickets, 30 cents and 20 cents.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 9. Litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service, 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30. The Rector will preach.
The Guild of St. Ignatius solicit from the charitable clothing for which they have no more use, that it may be distributed to the poor; also donations in money. Said gifts may be sent to the Guild Room in the basement of the Church any week day between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Services every evening the coming week.
Free church. All are welcome.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., Sundays at 3 P. M.—Jan. 3, 1875, Elder Wm. Shepperd, of Newark, N. J., will preach Subject: "The Primitive Gospel Contrasted with the Popular Gospel." Seats free. All are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M., other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Epiphany at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder William N. Pile, assistant editor of the *Herald of Life*, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ and a future life.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 3: Morning prayer, 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach at both services.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. F. McClelland, and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.
Morning at 10:30, (by the Pastor.)
"CHRIST'S SYMPATHY WITH WEAK BELIEVERS."
Evening at 7:45.
A MISSIONARY MASS-MEETING,
to bid farewell to Rev. W. J. David and
Rev. W. W. Colley, Missionaries to Africa.
REV. H. A. TUPPER, D. D.,
of Richmond, Va., will preach the sermon.
All are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.)—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
The next term will commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1875, and continue until Commencement, Thursday, July 1. Examinations for admission, and upon conditions, will take place upon the opening day of the term, at 2 o'clock P. M. For catalogues, examination papers, &c., apply to the Secretary of the Faculty. For information in regard to scholarships, &c., apply to the President.
T. R. PYNCHON, President.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to enter WILLSON & WALWORTH'S elegant Business College, 23d st., corner 6th av.; additional teachers, practical instruction, low prices. Please call or write.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WONDERFUL HIPPODROME.
LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
OF THE
GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME!
GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME!
BLUE BEARD.
LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
LAST DAY! LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
OF THE
DAZZLING FETE AT PEKIN!
DAZZLING FETE AT PEKIN!
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 2.
The above brilliant features must positively be withdrawn after this evening to make way for a
GRAND NEW DEPARTURE
the ensuing week.
ALL THE GRAND BALLETS
AND
ALL THE DARING RACES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
NOTICE—HIPPODROME SOON TO CLOSE.
Mr. Barnum begs to inform the public that, notwithstanding the enormous patronage which his Roman Hippodrome receives every day and night, it
MUST POSITIVELY BE CLOSED
soon after the holidays, in order to recruit the race-horses and other animals, and renovate all the golden chariots and vast paraphernalia, preparatory to the
GREAT SUMMER TRAVELING CAMPAIGN.
This entire establishment will be transported in 125 railroad cars, to all the large towns in New-England and the Middle and Western States. Exhibitions will be given twice a day under immense tents, 800 feet in length. The daily expenses will exceed $7,500. Every detail of the Great Roman Hippodrome will be presented as seen in New-York, requiring 800 men, women, and children, 600 horses and ponies, besides elephants, camels, buffaloes, &c., &c. This stupendous establishment is four times larger than any previous exhibition of Mr. Barnum's, and ten times more extensive than any other manager or company ever attempted to transport through the country.
Every race is real and run upon its merits. The best horse and rider wins.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

HENRY BERGH. (CARTOON.)
See the ARCADIAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, Jan. 5.
Positively the only appearance in Brooklyn of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI...............................Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI..............................Elvino
Signor SCOLARA..........................Count Rudolpho
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family circle, $1. Tickets for sale now at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON at 2, Double Bill. AFTER DARK And FORTY THIEVES.
EVENING at 8, Two Pieces, THE FORTY THIEVES And AFTER DARK.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(ELEVENTH NIGHT, second season.)—SATURDAY, Jan. 2, Tammany Building, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) can be obtained at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No 51 East 4th st.
LADIES' NIGHT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Every Saturday" merged in the Living Age.

Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Tyndall, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Huxley, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, The Duke of Argyll, R. A. Proctor, J. Anthony Froude, C. Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Arthur Helps, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Muloch, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Oliphant, Wm. Black, Geo. MacDonald, Erckmann-Chatrain, Ivan Turguenieff, Jean Ingelow, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, and many other most eminent authors of the day are represented in the pages of

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

In **1875**, it will furnish to its readers the productions of the ablest authors, **above-named and many others**, as contained in the unrivaled periodical literature of Europe; embracing the Serial and Short Stories of the

LEADING FOREIGN NOVELISTS,

and an amount *unapproached by any other periodical in the world* of the most valuable literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the **foremost Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoverers, and Editors**, representing every department of Knowledge and Progress.

A weekly magazine of sixty-four pages, The Living Age gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a **Satisfactory Completeness** attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

It is, therefore, invaluable to every American reader, as the only **thorough** as well as fresh compilation of a generally inaccessible, but indispensable current literature—*indispensable* because it embraces the productions of

THE ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

It reproduces the best thoughts of the best minds of the civilized world, upon all topics of living interest.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The best of all our eclectic publications.—The Nation, New-York.

And the cheapest. A monthly that comes every week.—The Advance, Chicago.

A pure and perpetual reservoir and fountain of entertainment and instruction.—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

The best periodical in America.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Indispensable to every one who desires a thorough compendium of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world.—Boston Post.

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the *New Volume and New Year.*

Published weekly at $8 a year, *free of postage*; or for $10 50, (*covering prepayment of postage on both periodicals,*) The Living Age and *either one* of the American *four dollar* monthly magazines, (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar* or *Appleton's Journal*, weekly,) will be sent for a year; or, for $9 50, The Living Age and Scribner's *St. Nicholas*. Address
LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

ARCADIAN.
PRICE 10 CENTS. READ IT.
BRIGHTER THAN EVER.
The most entertaining journal of the day.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
Contents:
Letter from King Kalakaua.
A New Dramatic Academy.
Henry Bergh,
(Cartoon.)
The Events of the Past Year.
Our Colored Population.
Nast and Harper's Weekly.
Mock Auctions.
Indecency at the Lyceum Theatre.
At the News-stands, and at
Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton st.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East [illegible] st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:15 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1:30, third matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

INDECENCY AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.
See the ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LITTLE EM'LY.
EVERY NIGHT and at TO-DAY'S (SATURDAY) MATINEE,
Charles Dickens' charming story.
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST TIMES.
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS having arranged for the transfer of
☞ THE BLACK CROOK ☜
to Ford's Theatre, Washington, where it will be produced Jan. 4, beg to announce that the present day
POSITIVELY AFFORDS THE LAST CHANCES
to witness the imperial spectacle with its almost
BOUNDLESS ARRAY OF BEWILDERING BEAUTIES
FAREWELL MATINEE BEGINS AT 1:30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 8.
ADMISSION....................................FIFTY CENTS
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., and $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE..............................THIRTY CENTS.

MACCABE AT HOME TWICE TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MACCABE, ROBINSON HALL, 16th st., between 5th av. and Union square, in his highly successful entertainment, "BEGONE DULL CARE." Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
NEW PERSONATIONS AND SONGS. ROMANCE AND REALITY. THE HIT OF THE SEASON. MISS MARY MAY. THE FASCINATING FELLOW. LOVE, BEAUTIFUL LOVE. THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER, and the dual deceptions of
SIR ROWLAND, THE RUFF-UN,
in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage in full view of the audience.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 25 cents; juveniles under twelve years of age half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 7, AT 2.
THIRD AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, AT 8.
Third Symphony Concert.
OVERTURE, Paris and Helene.......................Gluck
SCENE and ARIA, second act Euryanthe..............Weber
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 6, D minor, (first time)..............Raff
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED, } Walkueren (manuscript)
FEUERZAUBER, (first time) } Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor.........................Beethoven
Admission to concert, $1 and $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NAST AND HARPER'S WEEKLY.
See the ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE.
LAST "SELLERS" MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COLONEL MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S
AMERICAN DRAMA OF THAT TITLE.
111th performance, matinée, to-day.
112th performance to-night.
LAST RAYMOND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The season of FRENCH OPERA opens Jan. 9.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.
Sam Rickey as Mike Molowney; Master Barney as Little Fritz. The famed one-legged song and dance artists, Messrs. HARPER and STANSIL.
Miss JOSEPHINE ADAMS, Serio-comic Vocalist.
Gus. Williams, Alice Harrison, the Victorellis, &c.
MATINEES—Wednesday, New Year's, and Saturday.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.
Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART is now open on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10. Mondays free.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
First week of THE NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.
BETSY AND I ARE OUT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reasonable.

BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR ABOVE 46TH st., formerly No. 673 7th av.—Pleasant sunny rooms, with board, at reduced rates; family small and private; house, table, and attendance superior. Broadway cars pass the door.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall-rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS off Broadway, an elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, also hall-room on fourth floor, with board.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, to rent, with board, (separately or together.) No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 312 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A few nicely furnished rooms in a first-class house.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN ONE large room or parlor bedroom, with bath-room and closet; situation between 23d and 33d sts. and 6th and 4th avs.; price not to exceed $25 a week, breakfast included. Address C. C., Post Office Box No. 918.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD for man and wife; good locality in Harlem preferred. Address, stating particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,694, New-York.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. [illegible] 11:30 A. M.

THE NEW YEAR.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED.

THE FESTIVITIES IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY—THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL—THE DAY IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

"The old year lay a dying" on Thursday night amid hard frosts and keen winds and all the rigid severities of Winter. Its life went out peacefully on the midnight, and its successor came in with the high hopes and the new resolves, the ardent promises and the recurring anticipations which each New-Year's Day brings with it. It brought with it, too, the old-time observances which none of us would care to pretermit, and all the festive rites which are rather suggestive of inaugural ceremonies than of funereal solemnities. We passed another mile stone in our mortal duration without any misgivings, and entered upon the new space of time as blithely as if our progress brought us no nearer to the ultimate distance beyond which there is no earthly journeying. With our customary instability we gave our easily transferred allegiance to the new monarch—a babe yet in swaddling clothes—that will rule us for twelve months to come, when we will be ready for further change and chance. Of the philosophy of all this thing there isn't much to be said. For the ingrate spirit so gayly thrusting 1874 into the void of dead years, nobody is particularly blameable. We are all, as it were, accessories after the act, and come within the description of *particeps criminis*. Neither need there be much said of the advent of a new year in respect to the general celebration of such an event. Everybody does pretty much like everybody else under the circumstances. The way in which one New-Year's Day differs from another is rather a matter of external surroundings or climatic influences. The social observances have always the same complexion whether they be on a large or a small scale, but the outward aspect of the day makes a great difference in the popular celebration of the holiday.

Last year, it will be remembered, there was slush on the streets, the lakes in the park were without their seasonable coating of ice, and all the surroundings of the time were not merely unlovely but disagreeable. Yesterday, however, the new year came in under pleasanter circumstances. The hardy youngster was mantled with a frosty garment, the traditional icicles gemmed his robes, and the keen, clear winter day completed the pageantry of his triumphal entrance. It has been rightly said that "God can make the Autumn the glory of the year," and so can He make the winter also. Yesterday with its seasonable cold was more lovely than those panting, languishing days of the full Summer-tide. The parks were crowded, and the lakes in Central Park were covered all day with thousands of skaters. The ice was strong and firm, the proper authorities had proclaimed the "ball up," and the brisk pastime went on through the brief day without apprehension or intermission. The park looked, in a measure, as beautiful as when clothed in its full Summer foliage, or as when the rich tints of Autumn gave to it lustre and variety. The street-cars running to the park were crowded all day with passengers, and each of them bore, of course, the customary signal that skating was in progress. It is needless, to say how, in private households, the customs of the time were fulfilled, how the ladies of each presided within their own proper realms and dispensed their bounteous hospitalities, and how everybody visited and brought his friends with him. It were needless, also, to say with what ardor and persistency the campaign was carried out, and how some fell victims to the too zealous observance of the occasion. Suffice it to mention that, in all these respects, there was no departure from the traditions of the time.

In the public departments the most notable event was the assumption of office by the new Mayor. In some of the old-world countries the public pageantry, which, through storm or sunshine, in fair or foul weather, comes annually with the 1st of January is well understood. Here we make no such clatter about municipal affairs. Yesterday Mayor Wickham held a public reception. He was accompanied to the City Hall by Ex-Mayor Vance, who formally resigned to him his office. Both then proceeded to the levee, at which the heads of all the public departments, with the exception of the Fire Department, attended. Sheriff Conner and Mr. Walsh also held a joint reception at which Sheriff Conner and Controller Green cracked some jokes, and in the Register's Department Gen. P. H. Jones took formal possession of his office.

In the hospitals and all the public institutions more abundant cheer made the festival acceptable, and wider charities and more generous activities brought balm and passing oblivion of their sorrows to those who have but few bright days in their calender.

In Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the vicinity of New-York generally, the day was observed with the usual festivities. In Brooklyn Mayor Hunter received, and though there were no refreshments the number of callers was large. In Jersey City also Mayor Traphagen received at his residence, and in Newark Mayor Perry received in his office, and in Elizabeth and New-Brunswick watch services were held.

THE MUNICIPAL LEVEES.

Mayor Wickham held a public reception yesterday in the Governor's Room. He arrived at the City Hall about noon, and was accompanied by Ex-Mayor Vance. The latter then formally surrendered his office to his successor, and both proceeded together to the scene of the levee. A large concourse of people assembled in the halls, passages, and vestibule for the purpose of being ushered in their turn into the presence of the new Chief Magistrate; but they were orderly throughout. The outgoing and incoming Mayors stood side by side, and welcomed the visitors who passed in single file before them. For two hours a continuous stream of people participated in the levee, but there were few incidents worthy of note. At one time, while the throng was surging in, a card was presented to Mayor Wickham and Ex-Mayor Vance, bearing the name and title "D. Weymiss Jobson, author of the *History of the Jesuits*." The Chief Magistrates bowed in recognition of the new comer, and Mr. Jobson said to the retiring Mayor, "Allow me to state that your administration, though brief, has given great satisfaction." This brief address caused some merriment. At another time Patrick Toner and William E. Demarest were introduced to Mayor Wickham by Counselor Wolf, who said: "These are the only two newly-elected Assistant Aldermen"—an announcement which caused some laughter. The City Fathers soon disappeared in the retiring crowd; but they did not go far before they were surrounded by groups of politicians, who told them that the interests of the Common Council were in their hands, and admonished them to be faithful to their trusts. The advice called forth a burst of wild laughter. Nearly every Department was represented among the callers upon the Mayor. It was noticeable, however, that no official from the Fire Department came to greet the Chief Magistrate. The callers included the following, among others; Controller Green, Deputy Controller Earle, Col. Dunlop, Sheriff Conner, Under Deputy Sheriff John T. Cumming, Major Quincy, Capt. William H. McIntyre, John H. Strahan, Aldermen Reilly, Lysaght, Seery, Flanagan, and Lewis; Judge Clancy, Police Commissioners Matsell, Duryee, Disbecker, and Voorhis; Ex-Mayor Westervelt, James J. Martin, Richard J. Morrison, A. T. Docharty, Charles Underwood O'Connell, Martin B. Brown, Ex-Warden Johnson, Charles Guidet, Prof. Chandler, Senator Gross, Coroner Eickhoff, Ex-Commissioner Nicholson, Superintendent Walling, Ex-Coroner Grover, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, James W. McGowan, Francis J. Twoomey, Randolph C. Robinson, Ex-Alderman Siegrist, Excise Commissioners Marshall, Stewart, and Stiner, Park Commissioner Stewart, Col. Breslin, Assemblyman Daly, Ex-Judge Spencer, Thomas C. Neilson, Commissioner Van Nort, Deputy Commissioner Barker, Augustus Schell, Gen. Spinola, Assemblyman Costar, Marshal Rynders, Congressman Cox, Col. Fellows, and others.

The reception was closed at 2 o'clock. Mayor Wickham then returned to his office and had the appointment of his clerical force, whose names were published in yesterday's TIMES, filed by his Secretary, Col. Burton N. Harrison.

Sheriff Conner and County Clerk Walsh gave a joint reception yesterday in the office of the latter. An abundant lunch was spread for all visitors, and the tables were patronized by hundreds of people from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The callers mainly included those who had paid their respects to Mayor Wickham. The Sheriff and County Clerk received the company. One of the most distinguished visitors was Controller Green. The Sheriff filled a glass of wine for him, and remarked as he presented it:

"I hope, Mr. Green, this generous wine will make you more generous, and lead you to pay our bills."

Controller Green smilingly replied: "On the contrary, the more wine I drink the tighter I get."

"Then we don't want to get you tighter than you are," said the Sheriff, and his remark elicited loud laughter.

Gen. Patrick H. Jones took formal possession of the Register's Office at noon yesterday. He was introduced to the attaches of the department by his predecessor, Gen. Sigel. He will probably make his appointments to-day.

MR. BEECHER'S NEW YEAR'S.

Mr. Beecher's New Year's levee yesterday far surpassed all its predecessors during his ministry in Brooklyn, as well in the number of visitors who called upon him as in the social distinction of many of the callers. For many years it has been Mr. Beecher's custom to give a reception on New Year's Day at his residence on Columbia Heights, and though these receptions have been largely attended by the members of his congregation, they have been by no means confined to them. Not only Mr. Beecher's personal friends outside of this circle in New-York and Brooklyn, but many of the most distinguished literary and professional men in the United States have been among those who in years past have called to wish the Pastor of Plymouth Church "A happy New Year." Yesterday the number of visitors was fully twice as large as on any former occasion, having reached 1,200. Members of the Bench and Bar, officers of high rank in the army and navy, divines and theologians, representatives of the mercantile classes and of the medical profession were among those who called. Nearly every State in the Union and all the various nationalities of Europe were represented. There were callers from Massachusetts, from Kentucky, Alabama, from Texas and Kansas, from England, Scotland, France, and even Turkey was represented by Mr. Shabamarin, who presented Mr. Beecher with three large pomegranates of very rare quality. The reception commenced about 10:30 in the forenoon, and from that time until 7 P. M. a constant stream of visitors kept pouring into Mr. Beecher's parlors. During certain parts of the day the throng of carriages along the street was so great as to render it almost impossible to pass through them. Mr. Beecher never feels himself more at home than when entertaining his friends; and yesterday he had a friendly word and a smile to return to all who came to see him. When a reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after five long hours of hand-shaking and interchanging of greetings, he seemed quite fresh, and was in excellent spirits. The reporter had a warm hand-shake with him, and wished him a happy New Year, and though Mr. Beecher had seen him only once before, he recognized him immediately, and inquired how he had been ever since. The humblest member of his congregation was as welcome to call upon him yesterday as the most distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, and was received with as much kindness and courtesy. Among those who attended the levee were: The Trustees of Plymouth Church, the members of the Board of Deacons, Lieut. Gov. Woodford, Gen. Carmichael, Gen. Duryea, Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, Dr. Hedden, Mr. Holton, of the firm of Hurd & Houghton; Dr. Colton, Prof. West, Prof. Vanderwiden, Dr. Beers, Prof. Hoffman, Dr. Sinclair Smith, Mr. Benjamin Abbott, Mr. Demas Barnes, Mr. Thomas Kinsella, Mr. Wallis, Dr. Cook, Mr. John Bulwer, Mr. Herbert, Mr. William Taft, of the firm of Taft & Benedict, Gen. Tracy, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. John B. Winslow, Judge Benedict and several others whose names could not be ascertained.

SCENES IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Judge Sherwood took his seat at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and proceeded to dispose of over 120 prisoners, who were arraigned before him, and nearly every one of them was charged with being drunk. The Judge was very merciful with all parties brought before him, in consideration of the day. Many men, apparently well to do and of respectable appearance, and quite a number of decent looking women, figured in the crowd of prisoners, and the court-room was thronged with the friends and relations of the accused. John McDonough was brought up for being beastly drunk. "How long is it since you were last brought before the court, John?" said the Judge. "Not since last year, your Honor," replied John. The Judge thought for a moment, and was about discharging John, when he remembered that last year was very near. The records revealed the fact that John is a regular patron of the courts, and he was accordingly fined $10. Frank Wagner was caught breaking the show-case of the store of Mr. Theodore Koenig, No. 92 Avenue A, wherein was contained over $160 worth of jewelry. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood.

Mr. Aaron Solomon, of No. 136 West Forty-second street, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with embezzlement. Mr. Joseph Bondy, of No. 25 Howard street, who is Secretary of the Whalebone Manufacturing Company, and is also one of the Directors of the company, was the complainant. In his affidavit in the case Mr. Bondy charges Mr. Solomon, who was the treasurer of the company, with having embezzled $7,785 94 of the funds entrusted to him as such. He was committed to answer, and at once gave bail to appear in the sum of $5,000. Michael Collins, of No. 7 Harrison street, was yesterday held in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having committed a felonious assault on a colored woman by the name of Charlotte Thomas, of No. 17 Hester street. The complainant testified that while passing through Grand street, on Thursday last, the prisoner, who was in company with another man, called to her and asked her where she was going. She made no reply, and he then struck her with a knife, cutting her in the thigh. There is another charge pending against Collins for a similar assault on a man named Silas Crook, whom he also cut in the thigh on the same day that he wounded the woman. Crook was too ill to appear in court yesterday, and Collins was held to await the result of the injury. John Byrnes, of No. 150 Hester street, was also committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

At Jefferson Market Police Court Justice Kasmire tempered mercy with justice, and sent many a poor fellow home to enjoy his New-Year's turkey instead of consigning him to the scanty fare of prison diet. He committed Henry Willis in default of $500 bail for stealing five hair switches from the store of John Dolier, No. 18 East Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening last.

Judge Flammer took his seat yesterday morning on the bench of the Yorkville Police Court, and will occupy it every other week for the next three months. Mr. George W. Cooney, also took Mr. Rockwell's place as Chief Clerk. Messrs. John McGown and John Flammer replaced Messrs. McCabe and Otterbourg, as Court Clerks for the same term. The only case worthy of notice, which the court was called upon to dispose of, was that of Michael Daley against Thomas Dempsey. The two, with a number of friends, were performing the operation of "letting the New Year in and the Old Year out," in a liquor store on the corner of First avenue and Thirty seventh street, when Dempsey, as it is alleged, stabbed Daley in the thigh during a fight which they had. Dempsey was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

NEW-YEAR'S CELEBRATION BY THE STREET BOYS.

The street boys of the east side had a merry time last night at the Rivington Street Lodging House, No. 327 Rivington st. Through the kindness of some friends of the institution the boys were treated to a free supper, consisting of cold meat, sandwiches, fruit, and cake. A large number of boys were present and attacked the good things with a hearty vigor, which showed that their New Year's "calling" had not impaired their appetites. The dinner was thoroughly enjoyed, but it was not the most interesting part of the evening's programme. It has been customary on New Year's to relax the discipline somewhat and give the boys liberty to entertain themselves. Part of the time was spent in singing in unison, an exercise in which the boys always take delight. Then they "called out" one and another of their fellows whom they knew to be good singers, and several pretty songs were sung. One little bootblack named Johnnie Murray, who is quite a "character" and wit in the house, kept the boys in great glee by making comic speeches and singing favorite ditties. The Christmas trees were again illuminated, and the other decorations looked almost as fresh as they did on Christmas Eve. At the close of the proceedings a quantity of warm flannel shirts were given out as New Year's presents, and twelve meritorious boys received each a sum of money to enable them to commence business.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

The General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Iowa and Chicago and Paducah Railroads has announced that a reduction of three cents per 100 pounds of fourth-class freights has been made between Paducah and New-York. The rates are much lower now than they ever were before at this season of the year, and there is some complaint that the railroad companies are losing money. But the Baltimore and Ohio, at least, is making money. It is the sole owner of its entire line from the West to Baltimore, and is not embarrassed by heavy debts; and so long as it will carry at low rates the other roads must carry at as low. The reduction above spoken of will hardly be approved by the commissioners, and must therefore be regarded as a blow against the Saratoga agreement, and, indeed, it is openly stated that within sixty days two of the most prominent Eastern lines will withdraw from the combination.

A NEW MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of an association to be known as the Mercantile Marine Service Association. The association is intended to afford to ship-masters and merchants engaged in the shipping trade opportunities of meeting together to transact business. A building is to be rented or purchased in some suitable locality where the shipping-business is especially a feature as soon as a public meeting has been held and managers elected for carrying out the plan. Every facility for business transactions will be afforded those who are engaged in the shipping and mercantile trade, and all papers relative to shipping matters will be placed on file. For the convenience of ship-owners and merchants a register will be kept, in which will be placed the names of those ship-captains and masters who are in and out of employ, thus affording an opportunity for communication. There will also be reading and private waiting rooms, and for the accommodation of members, a restaurant will be established in the building. The idea is likely to meet with permanent success, as it has done in England.

A FARCE IN THE CITY HALL.

THE ONLY TWO NEWLY-ELECTED ASSISTANT ALDERMEN DECLARE THEMSELVES A BOARD.

In accordance with the advice of Assistant Alderman Clancy, his colleagues, Messrs. Healy, Brucks, Kehoe, Foley, Masterson, Kreps, and Sommers, met at noon yesterday in their chamber to reorganize for the present year. Mr. Healy was called to the chair, and he was about to open the proceedings when three men appeared on the floor. They announced their names as Counselor Wolf, Patrick Toner, and William E. Demarest. Toner and Demarest claim to have been elected Assistant Aldermen from the districts now represented by Sommers and Kreps, the Fifteenth and Twentieth, respectively, and they stood behind the chairs of those gentlemen apparently ready to fill them the moment they left. Their presence caused considerable commotion. Mr. Healy left the President's desk suddenly, and beckoned to the other members to follow him. They complied at once by proceeding with him to one of the rooms in the story below, where they held a caucus, with the self-evident object of getting rid of Toner and Demarest. When they retired from the Chamber the "only two newly-elected Assistant Aldermen" had taken the chairs assigned to the representatives of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Districts. No one else was present, but occasionally some frolicsome politician would peep in and laugh heartily at the "new board," as they termed Toner and Demarest. The latter gentlemen finally left their chairs, which were separated by about three yards, and, joining each other, held a caucus.

While this scene was in progress, Healy and his colleagues, finding it impossible to secure privacy in the room to which they had repaired, left the City Hall, and called upon Sheriff Conner, who served them liberally with wine. Then they held another caucus, at which they resolved, it is said, to ignore Toner and Demarest, and keep the board to themselves. After doing this they agreed to meet on Monday. The Assistant Aldermanic Chamber being bitterly cold, Toner and Demarest left their seats, but not before some vicious wags invited them, almost inaudibly, to take "a hot rum," and then disappeared. They subsequently joined Counselor Wolf in a room down stairs, and then wrote the following communication to Mayor Wickham, requesting him to call a special election to choose nineteen Assistant Aldermen to keep Toner and Demarest company:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

To his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New-York:

The undersigned Assistant Aldermen, elected at the late election, in the Fifteenth and Twentieth Assembly and Assistant Aldermanic Districts, have, pursuant to law, duly qualified and have filed their oaths of office, and they now inform you that on the 1st of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, they assembled in the hall of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and finding that the electors of the other nineteen districts had apparently failed or neglected to elect Assistant Aldermen from their respective districts, and there being no quorum present, they were unable to organize said board. Therefore, we, the undersigned members of said Board of Assistant Aldermen, in order that there shall not be an interrupted government, and that this City shall not be without a legally constituted Common Council, most respectfully demand that you, as the Executive of the City Government, officially notify the proper officer of the facts herein set forth in order that a special election may be held in the said Assistant Aldermanic Districts to fill the vacancies thereof.

(Signed,) WM. E. DEMAREST,
Assistant Alderman Fifteenth Assembly District.
(Signed,) PATRICK TONER,
Assistant Alderman Twentieth Assembly District.

Counselor Wolf presented the above to Mayor Wickham, and the Mayor said he would examine the paper as soon as possible.

A CURIOUS RECORD.

CHANGES OF NAMES SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The statement of the orders granted during the year 1874 to parties who petitioned to the Court of Common Pleas and the Supreme Court to have their names changed, has been completed and filed in the County Clerk's Office. The following is the list of the changes sanctioned by the Court of Common Pleas and the dates on which the orders went into effect:

Feb. 13—Bertha Bratbeck to Bertha Kassauer.
Feb. 15—Alexander Mackay Smith to Alexander Mackay-Smith.
Feb. 28—Margaret Ane Austin to Margaret Ane Ashman.
Feb. 28—John James Austin to John James Ashman.
March 1—William Munro to William Munro Corner.
March 17—Patrick Mullavel to Joseph P. Melville.
March 25—Adolph Glaser to Adolph Hupfel.
March 25—Magdalena Glaser to Magdalena Hupfel.
March 25—John Christian Glaser to John C. Hupfel.
March 25—Anna Maria Glaser to Anna M. Hupfel.
March 30—Caspar Knopf to Charles Bouton.
May 10—Delmer Louis Sundriin to Delmer Louis Casselmann.
May 20—Adolph Rindskopf to Adolph Risdorf.
June 17—Anthony Schrews to Anthony Schmidt.
June 17—James Schrews to James Schmidt.
June 17—William Schrews to William Schmidt.
June 17—Anna Carolina Schrews to Anna C. Schmidt.
July 31—Virgnan Withers Justh to Virgnan Withers Burleigh.
Sept. 1—Abel S. Kelly to Charles Abel Stevenson.
Sept. 26—Henry W. Childs to Henry W. Haas.
Oct. 10—Paulina Sands to Paulina Metz.
Oct. 12—Simon Lichtstein to Simon Lightstone.
Oct. 17—John Murphy to John Tourion Murphy.
Oct. 20—Chandler Harvey Patrick to Charles H. Patrick.
Oct. 25—Genio Spencer Spooner to Genio Spencer Jennings.
Nov. 1—Andreas Hofer to Andrew Hofer Gourand.
Dec. 31—W. H. Jones to Mason Renshau Jones.
By the Supreme Court.
Lawrence A. Benson to George Gardner Greunell.

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

The Compulsory Education act, which compels the attendance at some school of all children between eight and fourteen years of age, was passed in last May, and became operative yesterday. The Board of Education intends to enforce the act mildly and thoroughly, but before it can take any steps in that direction, some Judge of the Supreme Court must approve the ordinance and regulations already adopted by it, and an application for this purpose will accordingly be made to one of the Supreme Court Judges during the coming week. In order to insure thoroughness in the enforcement of the act, each City ward will be divided into as many districts as there are school-houses, and to each district one truant agent will be appointed, whose first duty will be to ascertain accurately the number and residence of all the children in his district. The facts as thus ascertained will be the basis upon which the law will be invoked whenever parents cannot be otherwise induced to send their children to school. A strict enforcement of the act will necessarily result in considerable expense to the City; for, as the school-houses are already full, additional accommodations will have to be provided for those children whom the act affects, and who have not hitherto attended school. Vagrant children, moreover, will have to be sent to the farm for young children, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and there their food and clothing, as well as their teaching, must be provided for. The act, it may be added, provides that not only the parents who allow their children to stay away from school, but also all persons who employ them in any way, are liable to a fine.

SHOOTING MATCHES BY THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second prize meeting of the American Rifle Association took place yesterday at Mager's Park, near Mount Vernon. Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, the attendance was quite large, including a very good representation from the City.

The first was a subscription match, distance 200 yards, for any rifle within the rules. The following won prizes:

1. A. W. Peck, Remington rifle	4	3	5	0	5—17
2. Frederick Mager, Remington rifle	2	5	4	5	0—16
3. Joseph Mager, Remington rifle	4	3	3	2	3—15

The second was a pool match, distance 200 yards, for any rifle within the rules. Prizes were won by the following:

Joseph Mager, Remington rifle	5	2	5	5	4—21
Alfred Starr, Remington rifle	3	3	2	3	4—15

PROPOSED MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Seamens' Friend Society of New-York is about to petition Congress for an appropriation for erecting a marine hospital during the coming year. The matter is placed in charge of Commissioner Duncan, and this has brought out some opposition by the Seamen's Protective Society. They urge the building of such an hospital but will not allow it to be controlled by Commissioner Duncan, as he manages the United States Shipping Exchange. A petition has already been presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and also by the authorities of the United States Marine Hospital which is now in existence. They are anxious to have an hospital built at this port, but as yet no satisfactory progress has been made. These persons will also oppose the petition of Commissioner Duncan. A meeting of the Seamens' Protective Society is to be held for the purpose of denouncing the Commissioner's action, and to pass resolutions asking Congress not to notice Mr. Duncan's petition, but to grant the petition of the Marine Hospital authorities.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

CHANCELLOR RUNYON GRANTS AN INJUNCTION PRACTICALLY ENDING THE WORK—THE CASE TO BE TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE DEPUE.

Chancellor Runyon, sitting in Chambers at Newark, Thursday night, granted an injunction against the Hudson River Tunnel Company which practically puts an end to the work. It will be recollected that several weeks ago the Tunnel Company began excavating upon property claimed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City. Henry S. White, counsel for the Tunnel Company, claiming that the company was acting under the General Railroad law of 1873, and that the land taken was part of a public street, afterward made application to Judge Bedle for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn the land. Judge Bedle was willing to appoint the Commissioners, but said that he should immediately certiorari his action to the Supreme Court for review, and the application was withdrawn. Jacob Vanatta, counsel for the railroad company, then applied to Chancellor Runyon for an injunction restraining the Tunnel Company from proceeding with the work. He claimed that the company has no right to act under the authority of the General Railroad law, and that if they had, they were precluded by the terms of the law from taking property belonging to other railroads and necessary to the enjoyment of their franchises. The Chancellor's decision is as follows:

"The court orders an injunction to restrain the Tunnel Company from further proceeding with their excavation on the land in possession of the complainants until they shall have made compensation. The decision does not touch the question as to the legality of the corporation, or as to their right to take the land by condemnation. It holds that if it be admitted that the land in question is a public street, the complainants cannot be deprived of or prejudiced in their proprietary right as owners of the fee without compensation first having been made."

The questions which Chancellor Runyon did not touch will probably be raised on Monday next, when Mr. White will apply to Judge Depue for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal. Judge Depue will probably take the same action as that indicated by Judge Bedle, and work upon the tunnel, if ever resumed, will be delayed for many months.

SHOOTING AT AN OFFICER.

While Officer Clarson, of the Eighteenth Precinct was patroling his post at First avenue and Twenty-third street late last night, he observed a crowd of loafers congregated at the corner, and ordered them away. They refused to obey, and on his attempting to arrest them, Hugh Campbell, of No. 441 East Twenty-third street, drew a revolver and fired at him. The officer drew his club, and struck Campbell several times on the head, inflicting severe scalp wounds. Campbell was arrested.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. S. C. Paine, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. E. D. Taussig, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Amasa Sprague, of Providence, and Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A CONDEMNED MAN.

READING OF THE DEATH WARRANT TO A MURDERER IN PENNSYLVANIA—A COMBAT IN JAIL.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The death warrant of Samuel Beighley, who who is to be hung at Greensburg, Jan. 20, for the murder of Joseph Kerr, a shoemaker, living close to the Allegheny County line, was read to the prisoner a few days ago. The scene was an unexpectedly affecting one. Only three persons besides the Sheriff were present. The doomed man was conducted into the hall of the jail. Beighley said nothing, but, leaning against the stone wall, awaited the reading of the fatal words. The Sheriff began. Beighley covered his eyes with his hand and burst into uncontrollable weeping. The voice of the Sheriff faltered, and his shifting about to secure better light by which to read the document was frequent. At the conclusion Beighley was almost broken down. Supported by one of the persons present, he was about to be taken back to his own cell, when he spoke for the first time during the interview. "It is so cold there!" he said. Touched to the quick, the Sheriff directed him to be placed in the turnkey's room, where he might lie down on a comfortable bed, and receive what consolation there might be in more frequent contact with humanity than he could receive in his lonely cell. Beighley fell on the bed, his face buried in the clothes, in abject despair. He uttered no plaint, but wept continuously and most piteously.

The murder of Joseph Kerr was a horrible, cold-blooded butchery. With a stout oak bludgeon Beighley crushed the skull of the old shoemaker with one or two well-directed blows. To make the death then doubly sure, the murderer got the old man's cobbler's knife, and cut the throat of the dead man from ear to ear. And still fearing the dead might rise, he took the shoemaker's hammer and pounded the skull of the prostrate dead till the brain, in a cream-like pulp, oozed through the fractures and clotted with the blood and the gray hairs of the old man on the weapons of the murderer and on the murderer himself—a web that held him fast, and will hold him, till broken by the gallows.

Confined in the same prison at Greensburg is another convicted murderer, Tim Bacon, a youth with murderous instincts developed to a decidedly insane degree, who killed a little boy with a club to dispossess him of a pound of sugar. As adroit as depraved, his brutality assumes at times very curious phases. At one time he secured a dog and hung it in his cell with his shoe-string, and concealed the carcase in his room till its putrefaction revealed it to the nostrils of the jailer. When Beighley was convicted and remanded to the jail, Tim said to the Sheriff: "Now there are two murderers in jail, and it must be seen which is the better man," and, without more ado, he sprang upon Beighley, and in a little while, before they could be parted, they were writhing in mortal combat on the stone floor. The struggle, however, was short, and well it was for Tim Bacon, for, about the time Beighley had him in a position where he could have killed him, the prison force interfered and the furious two were separated. "I am satisfied," said Tim, when he got his breath, "Beighley is the better man!" and to this day has been at peace with him, but wants to see him hanged.

THE NEW PROFESSORS AT PRINCETON.

From the Princeton Press.

Rev. George McCloskie, LL. D., who was elected last fall to fill the new chair of Natural History in the Scientific Department of the college, is a graduate of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland. He took his first degree there, that of A. B., in 1857. During his college course he gained numerous prizes, and especially in the circle of the natural sciences, such as zoology, botany, physical geography and mineralogy. In these he was always first; and this high saying is recorded of him that at an examination he was never in technical language "cast." He not only kept up with his class, but even went beyond it, keeping abreast with the science of his age. And at the same time he did this he supported himself by teaching, thus manifesting eminent qualities of endurance, perseverance, and industry, making himself an example to students that shall come after him, and qualifying himself to enter into intelligent and fitting sympathy with them. He is yet in the dawn of life, being less probably than forty years of age. From his type of mind, habits of investigation, and tenacity of purpose, much may be expected from him as a teacher; and even from within the realm of original inquiry when he shall have accorded him leisure and means for the purpose. A paper of his already published is to this day, and gives promise of this. The paper to which we refer is that in which he has entered into an examination of the geological age, mineralogical condition, and botanical affinities of the fossil wood found near Lough Neagh. This was illustrated by wood-cuts, engraved by himself, whereby he has shown himself to possess a very desirable attainment in a teacher of those things that need illustrating by figures. The degree of A. M. was given him in course in 1858. Then in course after examinations he had the degree of LL. B., in 1868 and 1870. And in 1871, after rigid examination in science and literature, the London University conferred on him the exalted title of LL. D., and awarded him the gold medal. Above all, he comes among us with the additional high recommendation for his life work—that of "a favorite among the students and a successful teacher." He is expected to set sail for this country on the 30th of the present month, and may be expected to enter upon his duties shortly after the commencement of the incoming term.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, Professor elect to the chair of English Literature, has not that we have heard accepted this position in the college which has been tendered him. There is, however, good reason to believe that he will do so. He is a graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island, and has been heretofore offered the like chair in his Alma Mater which is now offered him here. Dr. Murray is a man of exquisite culture, and just budding into life's prime.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham has accepted the resignation of Park Commissioner Bissingers. He will probably fill the vacancy on Monday.

The charges made by the Commissioners of Accounts against the Fire Commissioners, have been submitted to Mayor Wickham, but he has not yet answered them.

The Owl Club, an organization comprising among its members many of the wealthy young men of this City, celebrated New Year's Day by a triennial dinner of a very costly description at the Hoffman House.

The French society Union Fraternelle, will celebrate its twenty-fourth anniversary by a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to-morrow. The programme will include a surprise presentation to a number of young ladies.

The Good Templars of this City hold their second temperance meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Free Tabernacle (Methodist Episcopal) Church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Richard Grogan, Esq., of Kentucky, will be the speaker. Hon. William H. Van Cott will preside.

Under the auspices of the St. Stanislaus Verein, a Polish Catholic Society, a concert was given at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night, in aid of a fund for the erection of a Polish Church in this City. The affair attracted a large attendance of a respectable class of the Polish colony in this City, and yielded a handsome surplus.

BROOKLYN.

The newly-elected Charity Commissioners met yesterday morning at their office in Willoughby street, and organized by electing Dr. Thomas P. Norris, President, and Bernard Midas, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Theodore Pine, of New-Rochelle, the newly-elected Commissioner of Deeds, and Hon. Robert Cochran, the new District Attorney of the County, yesterday assumed the duties of their respective offices.

NEW-JERSEY.

A few days ago one of the prisoners in the jail on Jersey City Heights was seized with the small-pox. On Thursday two more cases developed themselves, and yesterday a fourth prisoner showed unmistakable symptoms of the disease. As a number of other prisoners are ailing it is feared that an epidemic may break out there.

Henry Alberts, James Toner, and Henry A. Barnum, while making New-Year's calls, stopped in at Elker's saloon, on Washington street, and became engaged in a row. A number of the sugar-house employes participated and a riot ensued. Officer Hopper interfered and was assailed by one of the men with a knife. He escaped, however, without injury. Sergt. Lee sent a force of eight men to the scene of the disturbance and the three men whose names are given were arrested.

OUR WESTERN TRADE.

A CONSIDERATION OF ITS PRESENT CONDITION BY THE LEADING PAPER OF THE WEST—THE MODE OF HANDLING GRAIN IN THIS CITY.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 26.

The Board of Trade of Buffalo, at a meeting held Dec. 18, adopted a series of resolutions embodying what is styled "a canal policy." The board notify the State that, between 1866 and 1873, the grain receipts at Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have increased from 30,000,000 bushels to 72,000,000, or nearly two and a half times; those of New-York have increased only one-half, or from 58,000,000 to 91,000,000 bushels. The rate of increase of the four competing points has been five times as great as at New-York. They also call attention to the fact that the movement of grain by the canal was less by 20,000 tons in 1873 than it was in 1866, and has been 500,000 tons less. The transportation of grain on the canal has only been kept where it is by the reduction of tolls. In 1874 there were 9,000,000 of bushels less grain moved on the canal than in 1873, though the season was an excellent one, the canal in good condition, and lake freights were very low. The Buffalo Board of Trade therefore declare that it is no longer a question of how much revenue the canal can produce, but how the Western trade can be kept for the cities of New York. They recommend that the tolls be reduced to one-half of a mill per ton per mile on eastward-bound produce and grain, and that the tolls on the productions of the forest be reduced one-half; that all tolls on western-bound freight be abolished. They also recommend that the Erie and Oswego Canals be improved by the removal of bench-walls and other obstructions, the construction of double locks west of Syracuse, and the canal be made seventy feet wide and seven feet deep from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany.

That this is the true policy has been obvious to every man outside of New-York for many years. The State of New-York should have begun this work twenty years ago. In the meantime the world has moved. Trade has already found other outlets. It is a question whether the proposed improvements of the Erie Canal, it made, would equal the demands of the time. While New-York has been squeezing the Erie Canal of every cent of revenue it could be made to produce, and seeking to force the annually-increasing trade of the West through a canal that was inadequate for the purpose twenty years ago, that trade has found other channels. Long before the policy recommended at Buffalo will be made possible, the grain of the West will rush by steam and sail in unbroken cargo from the lakes through the enlarged canals of Canada and Montreal, and the same vessels will bring back their full loads of merchandise—the trade both ways being lost to New-York forever. In the same way the lake vessels discharging their Western produce at Buffalo, the grain and flour will there be put on rail and transported to Boston, giving New-York the go-by. When navigation closes the grain trade from the lake ports and from the interior will find its way to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where it finds a ready market and honest and expeditious handling. The return trade is of necessity lost to New-York.

The reason for all this is not exclusively canal tolls and canal delays, though these are heavy items in the bill of complaint. The grain trade in New-York harbor has always been managed most disgracefully. Grain reaching that harbor by canal is peddled about for several days, and becomes subject to extortions for imaginary weighing, measuring, and hauling, and demurrage; grain reaching New-York by rail is treated as if it were a sort of contraband commodity to which railroad companies were in nowise under any obligations to give any attention. Hence the institution peculiar to New-York called lighterage. Now all these things exist in New-York, and nowhere else, and have been submitted to because there was no other place to which grain could be sent. The arrangements for handling grain in New-York harbor are as primitive as they were when the canal delivered its first load of wheat there, nearly fifty years ago. In Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, and Baltimore, none of these port extortions are known; there are no licensed toll-gatherers known as weighing or measuring companies; no towing companies, and the fraud and nuisance of lighterage is unheard of. Having found other markets for the prompt and cheap handling of grain, with all the conveniences of foreign trade, it is natural that the grain and produce trade will go where it finds the best market. The greatest danger to the Western trade with New-York is in the enlarged canals of Canada, furnishing all water transportation to Montreal. When the St. Lawrence route is closed, then New-York has to compete with its rivals by rail, and then it is threatened by the Baltimore route, which, doing business on one-third the debt and capital stock of either of the New-York routes, can afford to give such discriminations in favor of Baltimore as will either divert the trade or bankrupt any company seeking to compete with its rates. The "policy" proposed at Buffalo is all right, so far as it goes; but there are reforms in the New-York City mode of handling grain which must take place in order to enable that city to offer equal advantages with its several rivals. The necessity of sending grain to New-York no longer exists. Other markets, free of the abuses existing in that harbor, have already opened: the shipper has now his choice, and, naturally, will go where he can do his business most promptly, most satisfactorily, and with the least inconvenience and cost.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE IN TORONTO.

On Tuesday afternoon last Rev. Dr. Potts, Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, united in marriage Mr. Alexander Belcher, of Montreal, and Miss A. L. Barnes, of Hamilton. Additional interest was lent to the marriage from the following circumstances: At an early hour on the morning of the 18th of March the St. James Hotel, Montreal, was nearly destroyed by fire. Mr. Belcher, commercial traveler, who was boarding at the hotel, attempted to escape by the stairway, but being baffled in this, he entered one of the bed-chambers on the fourth story and made a desperate effort to escape by fastening together six sheets, and endeavoring to descend by these means. When he was suspended in mid-air, however, the sheets gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground with dreadful force, his arms and legs being broken by the fall. His life was despaired of, and the lady whom he has just wedded gave up her time to the task of nursing and attending him. Under such care the invalid was restored to health.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.

The Troy *Whig* says: "For upward of a year and a half Robert Bartlet, of West Troy, has carried the mails between that village and the Troy Post Office. He was, of course, allowed to enter the Post Office, and until recently he was supposed to be an honest young man. A week ago a registered letter going from West Troy to New-York was missed from the drawer in which these letters are placed. The letter contained $16, and was missed soon after Bartlet had been seen in close proximity to the drawer. Capt. Russell was the first to discover the robbery, and set to work to trap the thief. On Christmas morning, soon after the West Troy mail carrier left the Post Office, another registered letter, containing a gold lead-pencil, destined for Granville from Fairhaven, was missing. Yesterday morning the registered-letter drawer was left open when the West Troy Agent arrived, (9 o'clock,) and a man secreted behind a desk detailed to watch the man and drawer, to see how near they came together. Bartlet walked by the drawer, placed his delicate hand inside of it, and lifted therefrom a registered letter, but had no sooner put it in his pocket than he was captured and locked up by Ex-Detective Lemuel Hurlbut. It is not known how much money the last letter taken contained. Bartlet wept bitterly when detected, and feels his condition keenly."

A MARRIAGE ABANDONED.

A DECEIVED BRIDEGROOM AND A DISAPPOINTED BRIDE.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* tells a story of a sudden and total interruption of the course of true love. It says: "Thursday week two lovers took passage on the afternoon train from this city to Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of being united in wedlock. On their arrival in Philadelphia a messenger was dispatched to Camden to secure the services of a certain preacher whom they desired to officiate. At 8:30 o'clock the loving pair appeared before the reverend gentleman and announced themselves ready to take a "new departure" into the state of matrimony. The minister was required either by the law of his State or the regulations of his church to keep a correct and complete record of the names of all parties married, also their real age, their nativity, the full names and age and nativity of their parents. The ceremonies commenced in due time; the intended bridegroom answered all questions promptly. To the question how old are you? he replied twenty-five years. The intended bride answered all question until she was asked her age. This question she point blank refused to answer, whereupon she was politely informed by the officiating preacher that he could not proceed further unless she would give a correct answer to the question. She paused for a few minutes and then responded, 'I am thirty-one years of age!' This unexpected announcement seemed to surprise the intended bridegroom, and apparently with great feeling he stated that her mother positively declared that she was twenty-six, and as he was twenty-five he considered this an attempt to deceive him, and after further discussing and considering the situation he finally decided not to marry any woman who was so much older than himself, and who had tried to deceive him."

BRIBING THE READER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "At this time of year the Paris papers have each a heading, 'Nos Primes,' in the most conspicuous place. He who would understand the state of France must study the system of the press. The first fact he will notice is suggestive. People here must be bribed to read the news. I believe that in small country towns at home there is still a shadowy remnant of this system, but in France, so I am told, a paper could not exist unless it offered *primes* at the new year. These prizes are various, and great is the ingenuity displayed in seeking an attractive article. They are sometimes books, more or less showy; sometimes albums, with portraits or views; sometimes engravings, or furniture, or rosaries blessed by the Pope, or the works of Tom Paine, or any object of heavenly or earthly value. Clocks have always a fascination for your Paris bourgeois, but this year the run is on watches. The Paris *Journal*, for instance, advertises its bribe thus: 'The enormous success obtained by our watch *à remontoir* has shown that the public taste inclines to this sort of prize, and has induced us to vary the combinations offered to our readers. Any person, therefore, who will subscribe to the Paris *Journal* for one year, at 41s., half cash, half in bills at three and six months, may have his choice in the following combinations: First, a present free and forthwith of a watch, bronze aluminium gilt, four holes in rubies, &c., or else a small alarum clock, of Italian Medicis style, in bronze and gilt, &c., trade price 40 francs; or second, by payment of 15 francs more, he may get a silver-gilt watch, style Louis XV., eight holes in rubies, &c., or a handsome clock, copper and gilt, style Renaissance, &c., of market value 70 francs to 75 francs; or third, by payment additional of 32 francs, he may choose a gold watch, for lady or gentleman, of the value of 100 to 110 francs.' The Paris *Journal* is not, as you may suppose, a small and insignificant paper. Advertisements of the same class will be found in every one of its fellows. The *feuilleton*, or novel, and the system of *primes*, is wofully characteristic of the French press, and they are among the facts which explain to a thoughtful inquirer the helplessness of this people."

NEW STATE PROJECT REVIVED.

The project of a separate State, to include the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, is strongly urged again by the Marquette *Mining Journal*, which ridicules the idea of being detached from Michigan and becoming a part of Wisconsin, or annexing a part of Wisconsin to form the new State. It dislikes the existing position of "dependence upon the State that has no interest in common with the Upper Peninsula," and says "the 70,000 people ask a separate government, with a local Legislature, and a delegate in Congress, for the encouragement of manufacturing industries and the development of mineral and other resources that are without a parallel." The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, on the other hand, is opposed to any "one-horse territorial scheme," and calls the attempt in this direction "a waste of time." The Lansing *Republican* believes that, if a decided majority of the people in the Upper Peninsula wish to set up on their own hook, and can show good reasons for it, the Lower Peninsula will be forced to be willing.

SINGULAR DEATH.

There was recently a singular and sudden death in the town of Flint, Mich. Miss Josie Leisslie, a young lady of twenty, while seated at an organ, playing, on Sunday evening, the 13th, at her home, fell over backward in her chair in a fit of laughter, provoked by discord in the music, overturning an oil-lamp, which set fire to the carpet, but was soon extinguished, when it was found she was dead. The funeral services took place on Wednesday. The corpse having a life-like appearance, it was not buried till Saturday, when it presented the same appearance as one in a trance or sleep. The death is attributed to heart disease.

THE RUSSIAN MARKETS.

An official report just published at St. Petersburg gives some interesting information as to the business done at the principal Russian markets during the past year. At Nijni-Novgorod the value of the articles brought to the fair was 158,000,000 roubles, and that of the articles sold 138,000,000, showing a reduction against the year 1872 of 19,000,000 and 15,000,000 roubles respectively. The sale of cotton goods, which are mostly used by the poorer classes, has diminished, and that of cloth, silk, glass, and other articles of luxury increased. The result was, on the whole, unsatisfactory. This year the sales improved, except as regards tea, which is now conveyed to Europe by the Suez Canal rather than through Siberia. At Irbit the sales amounted to 44,000,000 roubles; the prices of cotton goods were very low, being cheaper than at Moscow, though the cost of the transport is fifty per cent. At Kharkoff and Poltava the chief articles sold were linen goods and sugar. The amount of the sales at Kharkoff was 50,000,000 roubles, and at Poltava 30,000,000. At Rostoff on the Don, Ekaterinoslar, and Bakmut upward of 7,000,000 roubles' worth of goods were sold. The markets in the southern towns now have a trade nearly three times as great as formerly, owing to the construction of new railways and the consequent introduction of numerous industrial establishments.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

TO-DAY

OR NEXT

MONDAY

ARE THE ONLY TWO DAYS TO BUY

$20

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BONDS
PARTICIPATING IN THE
THIRD SERIES DRAWING, HELD AT
STEINWAY HALL, ON MONDAY,

JANUARY 4,

AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE

UNDER THIS PLAN.
DON'T COMPARE IT WITH A LOTTERY.
BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CAPITAL INVESTED IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Arrangements have been made to fill all orders without delay. Call on or address at once

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

NO. 23 PARK ROW,

NEW-YORK.

(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by draft on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN MICHIGAN.

A call for a State Temperance Convention has been issued in Michigan. The convention is to be held in Lansing Jan. 27, and its object will be to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Benjamin F. Graves, and two candidates for Regents of the State University, in place of Thomas D. Gilbert and Hiram A. Burt. The call declares: "Never did the interests of the Temperance Reform demand so much vigilance and activity on the part of its friends as now. The prospects of final and speedy triumph for our party movement are brighter now than ever before. Let every county in the State be fully represented by zealous, active men and women. By order of the committee."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Lard, 63s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 49s. ℔ cwt.; Short Clear do., 51s. 6d. The Breadstuffs market is quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 27s.@27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—R. Voase, J. W. Harrison, H. Drouven, A. N. Delamothe, E. Gerard, Robert Hardie, Miss Stevens, Mrs. S. S. Heenan, Rev. John Vassallo, B. C. Roberts, Mr. Cumming, B. H. Sopet, Mrs. Soper, three children, and servant, J. H. Critchley, Mrs. Critchley and two children, C. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. J. Cove, Mrs. M. A. Morris, Rev. L. McKiernan, Thomas Carroll.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon rises..2:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:29 | Gov. Island..4:18 | Hell Gate....5:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steamer City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 28, lat. 42 10, lon. 58 43, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans Dec. 24, and Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Charleston, Berry, Charleston Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Schubert, Bahia 60 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 15, in lon. 28, had variable weather; Nov. 16, lat. 16 22, lon. 32 15, spoke whaling bark Pacific, (of New-Bedford,) from the Western Islands, bound S. with 700 bbls. of sperm oil: 12th, lat. 7 49, lon. 30 26, exchanged signals with a Br. ship showing letters V. W. L. S., from London, for Sydney, N. S. W.; same date, &c., an Ital. bark showing letters P. R. N. H., from Callo, for Genoa: 16th, lat. 1 10, lon. 28 51, a Norw. ship showing letters J. K. Q. B, bound N.; same date, &c., a Br. ship showing letters N. H. K. B., bound S.

Brig Margarethe, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 19, in lon. 34. Had variable weather. Dec. 24, lat. 28 51, lon. 71, spoke bark Zephyrene, (Br.,) from Porto Rico, for Boston.

Brig Hattie Pettis, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Halifax 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simonds, Boston, in ballast to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schr. Roger Drury, Bray, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to Joseph Risley & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Off Sands' Point, bark La Plata, Phillips, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Arr. steamers George Appold, Loveland, Boston; Josephine Thompson, Moore, New-York; Richard Willing, Iler, Philadelphia; bark Dugri Dubrovacki, Drabez, Bristol via South-west Pass; brig Potomac, Wilson, Demerara.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, Howes, Baltimore; Aries, Whelden, Philadelphia; Allentown, Tuttle, do. Bark Mabel, (new,) Hallett, Bath; schrs. William D. Marvel, Keefe, Baltimore, via Portsmouth; Sardinian, Holliwork, New-York, via Portsmouth.

Below, schrs. M. B. Tower and Edward Rich, from Virginia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1.—Sld. steamer Herman Livingston, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Sld. for the United States, N. C. Kierkegaard, Graf Klot Trautvetter, Forest Queen, and Georges Kingman.

Arr. out on the 30th ult., Maggie MacNeil, Schamyl, Guiseppe d'Abundo, Rhea, Jason, and Hope.

Arr. out on the 31st ult., Triumphante, John Campbell, Obilich, Rodolfo, Danovaro, Nancy M., Aladdin, Jairus B. Lincoln, and Alsvid, the latter much damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—The White Star steam-ship Oceanic passed Holyhead at 10:30 this A. M. for New-York. She was detained by fog.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1875.

STATEMENT

OF THE

TRAVELERS

22D SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1875.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$78,861 24
Cash on hand and in bank	113,464 84
Cash in hands of Agents	74,992 09
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,648,081 50
Deferred premiums	62,937 70
Accrued interest	55,930 41
United States Government Bonds	368,430 00
State and municipal bonds	118,370 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	171,110 00
Bank and insurance stocks	496,093 00
Total Assets	$3,188,240 78

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for reinsurance, acc. department	$172,839 77
Reserve, N. Y. standard, life department	1,755,280 56
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	174,996 96
Total	$2,103,117 29
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,085,123 49

Surplus as above, on four per cent. reserve, $906,799 41.

Statistics of the Year 1874.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of life policies written in 1874	2,738
Gain over 1873 in new policies written	277
Whole number written to date	20,892
Gain in net premiums over 1873	$49,052 98
Whole number of losses paid to date	290
Whole amount paid in losses	$626,399 02

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of accident policies written in '74	33,353
Net cash premiums received for same	$482,232 74
Whole No. accident policies written	336,224
Whole No. accident claims paid	21,062
Whole amount accident claims paid	$1,985,319 52
Total losses paid both departments	2,611,718 54

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON, Manager.

FURNITURE

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction of our FURNITURE WAREHOUSE by fire yesterday, we have removed to Nos. 67 and 69 CROSBY ST., two doors below our old Spring st. corner, where we are ready to fill orders for FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY promptly, as usual.

☞ Our Manufactory in West 12th st. is in full operation.

WARREN, WARD & CO.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.